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China's Multifaceted Aid to LDCs Outlined
34190081a Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
14 Jan 88 p 9

[Text] China's aid to development bears witness to the experience it has itself acquired as a developing nation receiving international assistance, with emphasis being placed on notions of self-sufficiency in the fields of agriculture and industrialization with a high density of labor in the secondary sector.

In a recent study that brings together data available on the recent evolution of the Chinese aid program, the OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] observes that "China is a major source of aid to development for other developing nations" and that "the current level of commitments per year is over \$200 million," or 0.6 percent of the country's GNP. It should be recalled that the goal recommended by the United Nations is to increase that rate to 0.7 percent of the GNP of donor countries.

Bilateral aid still makes up most of the Chinese program, but China has made large contributions to multilateral institutions in some years. Already a member of the UN institutions and funds, China joined the World Bank in 1980, the African Development Bank (ADB) in 1985 (underwriting 5,000 shares for some \$40.5 million) and the Asian Development Bank in 1986.

China provides all of its aid in the form of gifts or long-term loans at no interest. For the most part, the aid is linked to the purchase of Chinese goods or services, but it has sometimes granted loans in convertible currency.

Agriculture and rural development are a very important aspect of the Chinese aid program, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Transportation and light industry are also sectors in which China can provide its special competence, especially when simple techniques are to be employed.

It is scarcely likely that China will again embark upon gigantic prestige projects such as the railroad linking Tanzania and Zambia (TANZAM) or the deepwater port at Nouadhibou, Mauritania, but it continues to pay special attention to the construction of stadiums, conference halls and "friendship palaces" in many countries with which it has initiated economic cooperation.

Cooperation agreements concluded by China include a clause stipulating that Chinese technicians and workers will be paid based on standards in the beneficiary countries. Costs are therefore reduced considerably. One must add that China is responsible for any cost overrun on a project, the beneficiary paying nothing. These are factors to be taken into account when one compares the volume of Chinese aid to that of other nations.

The geographic distribution of Chinese aid has shifted substantially with time, often on the political evolution that has occurred in China as well as in the countries aided.

Until 1978, aid was strongly concentrated on Asian nations (particularly Vietnam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Cambodia), but now it is mainly oriented toward countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The principles guiding China's activities since their formulation by Premier Chou En-Lai in 1964 were reaffirmed by Premier Zhao Ziyang when he visited 11 African nations in late 1982.

This is all the more true because China now seeks greater efficiency, modest investments, speedy economic results and mutual interest.

Beijing recalls that "China's economic and technical cooperation with African countries is aimed at enabling all partners to complement and help one another so as to increase their respective autonomy and promote the development of their national economies."

Plants built by China using simple machinery and production methods with a high density of labor seem to suit existing needs, particularly in Africa. The techniques are easy to master, but there is a flip side to the coin: The intensive use of labor and absence of proper market studies have resulted in high production costs, which have hurt the competitiveness of a certain number of projects financed by China. Such is the case of the Friendship Textile Plant in Tanzania, one of the units employing the greatest amount of labor in the country, but whose products cannot compete with imports.

In the agricultural sector, Chinese projects involve the setting up of model farms, mainly in the field of rice growing with irrigation, food crops, and so on. China has participated in the rehabilitation of some 50,000 hectares of land in various African countries. It also supplies farm machinery and implements and builds farm machinery factories and repair shops.

One new orientation of the aid policy should be noted: China now agrees to finance the improvement and maintenance of existing projects and to supply spare parts. Tanzania received spare parts for one railroad line and locomotives in 1983 and 1984, a \$10-million loan was granted to Botswana for the repair of a railroad and Mali received \$2.7 billion in 1985 to rehabilitate three projects completed with Chinese aid.

The health sector is the object of special attention, with aid concentrating on the sending of medical equipment and the construction of hospitals, clinics and drug manufacturing plants.

During the first half of the 1980's, the main recipients of Chinese aid (in terms of commitments) were, in order of importance: Zimbabwe, Sudan, Liberia, Bangladesh, Egypt and Madagascar. If one goes by gross payments, the main beneficiaries were: Sudan, Cameroon, Somalia, Tanzania, Madagascar and Tunisia.

China practices new forms of economic cooperation with developing countries in order to take in foreign exchange and open up new markets for its exports. This essentially involves the completion, under contract, of construction projects abroad, the provision of labor and combined activities in production and the exportation of resources. Over 1,600 contracts have been signed with 86 countries totaling \$4.2 billion.

Over 27,000 Chinese technical experts were working abroad at the end of 1985, thus providing China with some \$900 million in convertible currency. Considering the 31,000 workers and technicians involved in construction projects, the number of Chinese working abroad is an estimated 59,000. The monthly wages of these expatriates total some \$400 for workers and \$2,000 for project directors, clearly lower than the salaries charged by consultants and other technical advisers from Europe or America.

11464/08309

Nutritional Uses for Cotton Explored

34190091P Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 12 Feb 88
p 3

[Text] Riddle: it clothes you, it nourishes you and it is healthy for you. Answer cotton and you've hit the nail on the head. There is no doubt concerning the two first attributes. The third point has come to us by way of a scientific discovery. An experiment conducted at Le Dantec hospital has proved that cotton flour offers a

solution for the future as well as a treatment for malnourishment or Kwashiorkor (a serious illness due to a protein deficiency occurring after nourishment is too abruptly cut off). And that is not all.

The experiment carried out at Le Dantec concerned the feeding of a compote of powdered milk and cotton flour to children afflicted with malnourishment. After only four to seven days of treatment, a lessening of edema among the afflicted was noted.

In a rural area (Koulikoro, a Malian village 80km from Bamako), a variation of the experiment was carried out on 50 one to three-year-old children. The compote which they received over a long period of time was composed of 40% millet flour (in place of the powdered milk) and 2% cotton flour. The result at Koulikoro was that a net improvement in the nutritional state of the children thus fed was reached in relationship to another group of children taken as a sample in another village. A third experiment concerning cotton flour permitted the Organization of Research on Food and Nutrition in Africa (ORANA), based in Dakar, to show the nutritional value of cotton flour especially as compared to other flours also rich in protein and frequently used, as peanut flour. Further, it was seen that cotton is adaptable to many sauces and fits in harmoniously with foods based on millet or cassava.

To those who can only see the textile fibre, the May 1982 issue of "Supplement Quebec Science" (Canadian publication) recalls that the cotton grain contains thirty-eight per cent oil and three per cent protein, which classes it as the second world resource of vegetable protein, after soybeans. This should arouse the curiosity many scientists and one has seen that our own know how to make discoveries too.

This should make all the children of the world smile: today the world production of cotton protein is sufficient to nourish three hundred million people, based on a ration of 65 grams a day.

Cuito Cuanavale Siege, Military Situation Viewed
34000017 London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in
English 5 Feb 88 pp 1-3

[Excerpt] There's not much left of Cuito Cuanavale after 4 weeks of siege by 4,000 of Jonas Savimbi's Uniao para Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) and heavy bombardment by the South African artillery which is supporting them. The town and its air base contain some 700 Angolan government forces and around 100 Cuban troops. All the civilians, and perhaps the Cuban troops too, have been evacuated. But as we go to press it looks as though the garrison will hold out for the arrival of an Angolan-Cuban column arriving from Menongue to break the siege.

It is not impossible that a South African armoured column will attempt to ambush the Cuban relieving force advancing from Menongue. South African strategists have long nursed the ambition of catching the Cubans in the open and destroying them in a pitched battle. But the South Africans have lost their former superiority in air power (AC Vol 28 No 20).

UNITA, despite initial claims to have taken Cuito Cuanavale has not taken the town and will have to withdraw, paying a heavy price for its deployment in conventional rather guerrilla warfare. UNITA's South African allies bear the chief responsibility for this, since it was they who pushed UNITA into besieging a target which is of little strategic interest to UNITA and which it could not hold in any case. UNITA fighters resent being used as South African cannon-fodder, but they are prisoners of their alliance.

Although the 6,000 South African troops have acquitted themselves with their customary efficiency, military honours also go to the Angolan and Cuban pilots who have used their air superiority with effect. Angolan and Cuban strategists have chosen the strategy of concentrating their defense in one spot, using air strength to launch counter-attacks against the South African-UNITA besieging force. If, as we predict, UNITA has to return to Jamba and the South Africans to their bases in the Caprivi Strip without taking Cuito Cuanavale, Angolan aircraft can be expected to harry the retreating convoys.

Angolan-South African relations have returned to square one after the diplomatic successes of 1987. Before the September offensive, Angola came close to agreeing with South Africa on a Cuban withdrawal to north of the Benguela railway (AC Vol 28 No 19). UNITA is struggling. South Africa has proved itself once more to be the real gendarme of southern Africa. The Soviet Union can afford some satisfaction at the performance of its radar and aircraft and retention of a military position in Angola. Cuba has proved itself a reliable ally. Though Chester Crocker has been meeting top-level Cubans, President Ronald Reagan is still going on about the heroes of Lomba river, and General Magnus Malan is wondering what to do next.

The siege of Cuito Cuanavale was a consequence of the battle of Mavinga, fought on the banks of the Lomba river last October. UNITA, stiffened with South African help, threw back an advance by the Angolan government armed forces, the FAPLA, with logistical support from the Cuban and Soviet allies. In December, South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan decided to press home his advantage after winning the battle of Mavinga by pursuing the retreating FAPLA and launching an all-out assault on Cuito Cuanavale.

Cuito Cuanavale is not the most important of the line of air-bases which the FAPLA have built with Soviet equipment across southern Angola, a distinction that belongs rather to Lubango (AC Vol 28 No 11). But it is the most forward of them. Its use by the Angolan air force threatens South Africa's ability to intervene in Angola and also the supply-lines of UNITA. The South Africa generals know Cuito Cuanavale well. Before Angola's independence, they used it as a base for air-raids against guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

So Malan's decision to take Cuito Cuanavale, come what may, makes military sense. But it was above all to make certain points to other parties including wavering UNITA and FAPLA forces which, in the South African view, have grown too confident, as well as to strengthen a diplomatic position favoured by Malan. It seems likely, too, that South Africa hoped to take Cuito Cuanavale to sabotage talks in Luanda between President Jose Eduardo do Santos, the United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, and Cuba's African affairs supremo, Jorge Rysquet.

Throughout late December and January, while South Africa's formidable long-range artillery was pounding Cuito Cuanavale, the South African Defence Force (SADF) and UNITA adopted their usual tactic of trying to soften up and weaken the defenders by launching small raids elsewhere. But FAPLA commanders, stiffened the arrival of another Cuban division led by General Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, who is directing Cuban-Angolan operations from Menongue, are familiar with South African tactics. They sat tight in Cuito Cuanavale—risking a Dien Bien Phu-style disaster—and refrained from pursuing enemy forces or being sucked into guerrillas fights with UNITA. Gen Sanchez is a member of the central committee of the Cuban communist party and deputy defence minister. He served in Angola in 1975-6 and is also said to have commanded Cuban forces in Nicaragua. CIA sources also claim that senior Vietnamese advisers have been spotted in Luanda.

By maintaining the troop concentration in Cuito Cuanavale, the FAPLA have left provinces further north almost defenseless against UNITA raids. Thus UNITA have taken and briefly held several small towns along the Benguela railway, including Savimbi's hometown of

Munhanga, after no more than 30 minutes' fight. Meanwhile the South African air force bombarded Mongwa, Ondjiva, and other targets and, using pilotless drone aircraft, they cut the bridges and attacked the road convoys supplying Cuito Cuanavale. By 23 January Cuito Cuanavale seemed close to falling. There were rumours that the Cubans were preparing to get out by air and leave their Angolan allies in the lurch. The FAPLA moved the civilian population out of the town to Nacova, 23 kilometres to the north-west, outside the range of the South Africa guns.

Despite massive bombardment by up to 200 155-mm shells per day, South Africa and UNITA forces have been unable to knock out the Cuito Cuanavale air base. Although the airstrip is no longer usable, the defenders are able to move their mobile radars and their aircraft into underground bunkers and to bring out their helicopter-gunships for counter-attack, backed up by MiG-23s flown by Angolan and Cuban pilots from Menongue. They also have SWAPO and even African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas working as scouts to track UNITA movements. One side-effect has been to improve the often poor relations between the Angolan government and the two liberation movements.

South African forces laying siege to Cuito Cuanavale include aircraft, G-5 and G-6 long-range artillery, helicopters, over 400 vehicles and 6,000 troops stationed between Mavinga and Cuito Cuanavale. Recently the battle-weary 31 'Buffalo' battalion, in the field since August, has been withdrawn and replaced with a battalion of the regular SADF. There are 2,000 more SADF troops in Cunene province backed up by the 101 Battalion of the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF). The South Africans are operating at more than 300 kilometres from the Namibian frontier, and over 400 kms from their nearest real base in the middle of the rainy season.

If the FAPLA have had the worst casualties, UNITA troops surrounding Cuito Cuanavale have also taken heavy losses. They resent the fact that their South African protector behind the lines has failed to protect them against aerial assault. The South Africans are now very prudent about flying air sorties. Colonel Alberto Neto, commander of the Angolan air force, claims to have destroyed 40 South African aircraft. The real figure is probably nearer 25, against perhaps 35 FAPLA and Cuban aircraft.

The South African decision to take Cuito Cuanavale reflects tensions between South Africa, UNITA and UNITA's other allies in the United States. The South African alliance is increasingly irksome to Savimbi and his friends in Washington. The Reagan administration has tried more than once to separate Savimbi from his

South African patrons to open the way for recognition by black African states and the advent of a U.S.-friendly coalition government in Luanda. The U.S. plan has three main points:

1. To insist on the withdrawal of Cuban troops, at least as far north as the Benguela railway, and to create a demilitarised zone in the south of Angola.
2. Having distanced UNITA from its South African protector, to persuade certain African states—Zaire, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon—to recognize UNITA, which would be expected to make suitable anti-apartheid noises.
3. To supply UNITA from the base at Kamina in Zaire. UNITA would have to move its headquarters from Jamba to further north. It would need to continue operations against the Luanda government to force its way into an eventual pro-U.S. coalition government.

Throughout the current campaign South Africa has been concerned to keep UNITA on a close rein to prevent it being hijacked by the Americans. Hence Pretoria's declaration, shortly before Savimbi's victory press conference in Jamba last November, that South Africa had intervened on a large scale to help its ally. This snub was calculated to remind Savimbi that he can not abandon Pretoria with impunity.

It also reminded the USA that no solution can work in southern Africa with South African assent. After its efforts to guard the region against Soviet influence, Pretoria will not let the USA simply walk in and assume the role of regional policeman. This was the theme of a message delivered by the South African ambassador to the United Nations to General Vernon Walters in New York in December.

The U.S. answer to this message has provoked some bitterness in Pretoria. The foreign minister, Roelof 'Pik' Botha, who only a few days previously had described the Luanda meeting at the end of January as 'a waste of time' afterwards complained that he found it 'strange' to have learned of the details through the media instead of being consulted by Washington. Pretoria is understandably nervous. Not only was a Cuban Politbureau member, Rysquet, present at the talks—the U.S. State Department acknowledged this presence in its 1 February statement. The American announcement of Luanda's willingness to withdraw Cuban forces from its territory is, in fact, a recognition of the position Angola first declared in 1982. Its real importance is as a signal to South Africa that the U.S. may one day lose patience with its recalcitrant ally.

Petroleum Search Continues

34000335a Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English
22 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Josiel Nare]

[Text] The first programme of the exploration for petroleum in western Botswana is progressing well, according to the Director of Geological Surveys, Mr Tafilani Machacha.

Mr Machacha has said researchers under a Canadian government-funded reflection seismic survey have shot 912 kilometres of seismics in the Nosop-Nojane basin. Data is now being processed in Canada and the full processing should be finished by the end of February. He said Petro Canada is planning to shoot an extra 360 kilometres in the same basin whilst another 225 kilometres of seismics will be carried out in the Passarge basin some time in May.

The Geological Survey Chief said the Canadian government-funded survey has been temporarily interrupted last December because there was enough data to work on. He said the interpretation of the processed data will be undertaken independently by both Petro-Canada and B.R.G., a Germany geological survey company.

"The idea here is to get the views of two independent experts in the field of hydro-carbon exploration," he explained.

The second programme, which will be funded by a loan from the European Economic Community (EEC), consists of an integrated geological survey involving a re-interpretation of the existing aeromagnetic data, detailed ground magnetics, gravity and magnetotelluric.

The project is to be carried out by Compagnie Generale de Geophysique (CGG), and should start in early February and be completed within 13 months.

Initially, the project was planned to cover the Nosop-Nojane basin. However, the EEC has indicated that they have funds to cover the Passarge basin as well. It is hoped that CGG will also undertake the other project.

In addition, it is also hoped that results from the two projects will integrate to come with one interpretation and at this stage, government hopes that private petroleum companies will then take licences to operate over the areas covered.

/06662

Polish Aircraft To Assist in Relief Effort
34000337a Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 31 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] (ENA)—A group of five Polish light transport aircraft and crew arrived here last Thursday to help ferry relief supplies in drought-affected areas of the northern parts of Shoa region.

A press statement by the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic here said the arrival of the Polish aircraft and crew is in response to the appeal made by the government of the PDRE and also of the U.N. for international assistance in the provision of transport facilities to deliver urgently needed relief aid to compatriots caught in the latest cycle of drought in the country.

The Polish relief air transport group is understood to be working in close cooperation with the Baptist Mission in Ethiopia under the supervision and coordination of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

According to the Polish Embassy, the cost of this latest Polish assistance operation is valued at U.S. dollars 100,000 monthly and the remaining costs, including fuel, are to be funded by the Baptist Mission and the Office of the U.N. Disaster Relief Coordinator.

The group will be serving for 6 months as a continuation of the operations carried out by the Polish relief helicopter squadron which was in action between January 1985 and June 1987.

Polish helicopters had been transporting food supplies, material and people in drought-affected areas from January 1985 to June 1987. The fourth and last group left on 29 June. It was reported at the time that each 24-member group flew 4,200 hours and transported 90,000 quintals of supplies as well as 8,000 people.

Earlier on 29 June 1985 the RRC received three helicopters from the Polish Red Cross Society which were brought here along with 164 metric tons of nutritious food donated by the people and government of Poland.

The Polish Embassy here said in a press release that the Polish People's Republic will continue collaborating with the relief and rehabilitation operations under way in the country until the drought situation is brought completely under control and a lasting solution is sought to the recurring crisis.

Soviet Relief and Development Assistance Reviewed
Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English
31 Jan 88 pp 2, 4

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text] The donation of 250,000 tons of wheat announced by the Soviet Union in aid of victims of drought-borne disaster in different parts of Ethiopia is yet another expression of genuine friendship and solidarity in keeping with the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The current humanitarian assistance by the USSR comes at a crucial time when an estimated 1.5 million tons of food supplies are needed to feed some 5 million compatriots faced with starvation. The relief supplies are to be delivered in whole with the next 6 months including storage facilities that will be equally provided by the Soviet Union. The donation is the biggest single aid and will help to save the lives of a large number of people in drought-stricken parts of the country.

In addition to the food aid, the Soviet Union has also extended the term of air crew along with their cargo aircraft and helicopters to continue their services for 1 more year. This arrangement equally applies to support personnel attached to the air crew.

Another component of Soviet assistance is the provision of specialists that would carry out preliminary studies in hydrological works to supply clean water to compatriots living in areas affected by drought. The specialists will remain in Ethiopia for a period of 12 months conducting drilling operations, which are activities of vital importance, since lack of potable water is among the main problems noticeable in drought-prone areas.

The Soviet Red Cross has responded to the drought situation in Ethiopia by donating 15 tons of medicine, 10 tons of food concentrates and 1 ton of nutritious food for children. This humanitarian gesture, coupled with assistance forthcoming from other socialist countries and donations from other sources, will be immense help in tackling the problem to the best of our ability.

The relief assistance extended by the Soviet people is a direct response to the critical nature of the problem and the plight of the millions of children, women and men of all groups that have fallen victim to severe and recurrent drought-borne phenomena. On its part, the Ethiopian government is doing all within its means in mobilizing all available manpower and material resources to save the lives of those compatriots threatened by famine.

The timely assistance coming from the Soviet Union will give the Ethiopian people increased material strength to bring food and other services to as many people as possible and minimize the effects of the crisis. This

would in turn enable the country to intensify efforts for attaining its planned development objectives and eventually solve problems hampering socio-economic progress.

The assistance being extended by the Soviet Union will raise the confidence of the Ethiopian people on concrete help and support from friendly quarters as a sincere manifestation of proletarian internationalism in times of dire need. The relief aid being received from the Soviet Union could be regarded as an exemplary gesture signifying the deep friendly relations and spirit of brotherhood and unity, closely binding the peoples of the two countries.

The party and government of the PDRE are using all available means to distribute relief supplies among the affected population and bring the situation under control. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, local humanitarian organizations and donor agencies are discharging their duties with increased effort and dedication, in this urgent life-saving operation.

Ethiopia has enjoyed the cooperation of the socialist countries and the international community at large, in its untiring effort to halt and solve drought-borne disasters that had hit the country repeatedly. Ethiopia remains indebted for the help that has been received in the past, but still appeals for urgent and additional relief assistance in the wake of the prevailing drought situation raging in several parts of the country.

The Soviet Union was among the first countries that came to Ethiopia's aid to overcome a similar drought phenomenon that struck the nation during 1984-85. The USSR was the first to come up with food aid consisting of 10,000 tons of rice, in addition to a fleet of 12 cargo planes, 24 helicopters and 300 lorries complete with operational and maintenance personnel for transporting people and relief supplies.

Moreover, a medical team consisting of some 170 volunteer doctors and nurses together with the necessary medical equipment and drugs had rendered commendable services in areas hit by drought. A field hospital set up at Assossa had given treatment to thousands of people coming from different provinces in Wollega region.

Over a period of 3 years Soviet pilots had done a remarkable job in transporting a large number of people from drought-prone areas to resettlement sites in fertile parts of the country. The pilots had played a considerable role in airlifting foodstuffs and medical supplies from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for use of compatriots stranded in drought-hit areas.

The long-standing relations between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union have been further strengthened over the years. Bilateral cooperation has been expanding. These relations assumed their present shape, following the on-going Ethiopian popular revolution that erupted in February 1974. The friendly contacts and cooperation between the two countries were further transformed by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, an ideal shared by both countries.

Ethio-Soviet relations entered a new phase in 1978, that culminated in the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The friendly links and cooperation between the two countries were further consolidated with the signing of a bilateral agreement between the WPE and the CPSU in December 1984.

Ethiopia and the Soviet Union are cooperating in wide-ranging fields beneficial to both nations. The areas of interest cover economic, trade, technical, educational, scientific and the cultural fields. The cooperation between the two countries has been extended to cover agriculture, industry, geology, energetics and the training of personnel, which is an outcome of the Inter-governmental Soviet-Ethiopian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation concluded in 1984.

Currently a number of important projects are in progress as part of the Ethio-Soviet cooperation programme. One of these key undertakings is the Melka Wakena Hydroelectric Project, with a capacity of 163 Mw, a dam and a 230-Kv transmission line, with a length of 230 kilometers. By the time it is completed, the Melka Wakena Hydro-electric Power Plant is expected to raise the nation's electrical output by two fold.

Work is also under way in oil and gas prospecting. While prospecting for minerals, which forms part of the cooperation arrangement existing between the two countries, will no doubt continue to grow and flourish in years to come.

/12232

High Price of Metal May Attract Foreign Investment

34000434 London *AFRICA ANALYSIS in English*
19 Feb 88 p 8

[Passage in italics as published]

[Text] Conakry. With London Metal Exchange aluminium stocks continuing to fall, lifting the price of the metal to an eight-year high, President Lansana Conte's government is growing more confident of attracting sufficient foreign investment to help it restore some stability to its shaky rule.

Guinea boasts the biggest bauxite reserves in the world, as well as substantial deposits of other minerals, and Conte sees the rapid exploitation of these as the means of defusing the current unrest about inflation and soaring prices (*Africa Analysis*, no. 39).

/09599

Four Different Contraband Shipments Detailed
34190081c Abidjan *FRATERNITE MATIN* in French
12 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Laman Bakayoko]

[Text] A total of 86 12-gauge shotguns and 8,010 shells were recently seized by the Frambo Mobile Customs squad, whose members should receive a resounding cheer. At the same time, it is to be hoped that vigilance will be sustained and intensified at this post on our country's border with Ghana.

The initial seizure was made in connection with a Peugeot 504 with registration number F8784 CI-1. Riding in the vehicle were Ivorian Doumbia Seydou and Guinean Fatogoma Doumbia. Officers confiscated 23 guns and 250 shells.

During the second operation, agents discovered 35 guns and 1,760 shells! This time, the vehicle used was a Datsun 180 with registration number AH5672 CI-1. Its occupants were Guinean Mohamed Kalifala Berte and Nigerian Amani Arouna.

Another 28 guns were found in a covered Peugeot 404 whose driver fled as it was being searched. However, he dropped a national ID card in the name of Mamadou Doumbia.

Finally, the fourth seizure involved 6,000 12-gauge shotgun shells. In this case, the smuggler's name was also none other than Mamadou Doumbia!

It should be pointed out that the different seizures took place at the first customs post one encounters after entering our country, where one must answer the usual question, "Do you have anything to declare?" If one claims to have nothing and agents find goods or other similar items, then it is a case of customs fraud.

In the case in question, the smugglers said they had nothing to declare, but the guns and shells from Ghana (or having come through that country) were hidden in their vehicle in the trunk, under the seats or in the door pockets!

Obviously, the smugglers were turned over to the proper section of the Aboisso court, while the weapons and munitions were seized by customs.

11464/08309

Lebanese Community's Reaction to TVA
34190081b Abidjan *FRATERNITE MATIN* in French
15 Jan 88 p 8

[Text] One of the issues of most concern to Lebanese merchants was the increase in licenses and other charges to which the TVA [value-added tax] is now to be added. "The country is in a crisis. Our fear is that we will find ourselves in a situation of a halt in payments. Consequently, as the chief of state said, the important thing is to hold fast through this difficult period.

"It would seem to be a difficult question," Amany Golly said, "but your fellow countrymen have in fact already provided an answer. I am speaking of those who have remained in Lebanon. Last year, when the Palestinians were attacked in the Sabra and Chatila camp, they asked religious authorities for authorization to eat the flesh of those who had just died. I am sure you remember this.

"The situation is particularly difficult here also and everyone admits it. The president himself does not conceal the fact. Nor has he ever hidden it from anyone. And when one is in difficulty, one has to try to survive. We must survive thanks to our efforts before stretching out our hands to other countries because it is hard there also.

"The imposition of the TVA enables the government to add something to its coffers. You know that at one time, with a reasonable price for coffee and cacao, the government could reach down into the Stabilization Fund to finance its projects. Since last year, you know how things are since many of you buy products. Revenue from our basic products is reduced to its lowest expression, not to say to absolutely nothing.

"We are in an underdeveloped nation. And, as merchants, have you ever seen when it was the buyer who set the price for the goods? If our receipts are nil, then how is the government to survive? It must find resources at home. Furthermore, this involves all of us: the consumer, as far as the TVA is concerned; you, the merchants, as far as the increase in the cost of licenses is concerned; those who are somewhat better off, in paying the high cost of automobile registration. Each individual must help to keep the country's head above water in his own way."

The general tax director will answer numerous other questions, some of them pertinent, some of them malicious or quite simply not pertinent. Whatever the case, frankness was the rule from the beginning to the end of this meeting, which fits into the framework of the campaign to inform the merchants and make them aware.

11464/08309

Hereros Lack Funds, Hand Control of Schools to Windhoek

34000431b Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
11 Feb 88 p 8

[Text] Windhoek—Namibia's financially strapped Herero ethnic administration says it has no money to keep its schools open and has handed over its education function to the Windhoek central government.

The announcement came after a meeting on Tuesday between members of the Herero Legislative Assembly and more than 100 angry teachers, some of whom have not been paid for the past four weeks.

Hundreds of Herero pensioners have also not been paid for the same period of time because the administration is almost broke.

Under the current apartheid-style ethnic administration imposed by South Africa on Namibia, each race group is responsible for its own affairs, and collects tax revenues from its own people.

In the case of the Herero this income has been low, and the administration has had to be supported by donations from the central government in Windhoek.

/09599

Legal Action Taken, Campaigns Planned Against Conscription

Court Rejects Appeal

34000403 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
5 Feb 88 p 7

[Article by Chris Shipanga]

[Text] An application by two young Namibians to have their military call-up suspended pending a decision of the Appellate Division on a similar matter involving another Namibian who contested the right of the minister of defense to conscript Namibians into the SADF, was turned down by Mr Justice Chris Mouton this week.

The call-up notices for the two men, Mr Alfons Kotjipati, 25, and Mr Edward Amporo, 23, were originally dated respectively 8 and 9 October 1986 directing them to render national service in the SWATF as from 12 January 1987 to 12 January 1989.

The two men then brought an urgent application asking the Supreme Court to cancel the call-up instructions, and to restrain the minister of defense from taking steps to compel and require the applicants to commence national service in the SWATF and or the SADF.

In a later amendment to their original notice of motion the applicants asked for a rule nisi making provision for a date which shall be subsequent to the decision of the

Appellate Division in the pending appeal of Binga and the administrator general, for the defence minister to show cause why the call-ups should not be set aside as invalid and without force and effect, and why the allotment should not be cancelled.

Refusing the application Judge Mouton, however, said that it would be noted that the decision of Windhoek Supreme Court in Binga versus administrator-general and the appeal noted therein to the Appellate Division, is as prominent in the matter at hand as it was in the arguments.

"It was part of the applicants' heads of argument that that decision is wrong and that this court must find so. This court clearly indicated at the very outset that the Binga decision is binding on this court and that the applicants would only be allowed to raise and argue new and additional grounds in this application," the judge said.

He also said that new grounds mentioned in the application were that the call-up notices were in conflict with the interim government's Bill of Fundamental Rights, and that the Registering Officer SWATF failed or neglected validly to consider the relevant allotments in the exercise of a discretion.

"At all relevant times the Binga decision was binding on the applicants. When the call-up notices were served upon them there was therefore no infringement upon any existing rights which would entitle the applicants as a matter of urgency to seek relief in order adequately to protect their immediate interests, or to prevent them from suffering real loss or disadvantage. The overall onus of establishing their case remains with applicants," he said.

Judge Mouton was recently appointed as ombudsman by the Cabinet of the interim government.

Meanwhile it is not known if the army has reissued the men with new call-up instructions and or whether they will be liable for service this year, but lawyers acting on their behalf confirmed that they were considering an appeal against the judgement.

Both men said that they were Swapo supporters and stated in earlier affidavits that it was common cause amongst their friends and fellow Namibians that the SADF or the units of the SADF, collectively referred to as the SWATF, were actively engaged in efforts to jeopardise and delay the implementation of the UN Resolution 435.

Mr Kotjipati stated that: "As a patriotic Namibian I own no allegiance to South Africa or any other government. the SADF is used to protect the interests of appointed local politicians who are willing to serve South African institutions and interests in Namibia, and therefore the SWATF is not a national army."

Mr Amporo stated that: "If I were conscripted and forced to fight South Africa's cause, and to actively fight Namibian patriots engaged in an armed struggle against South Africa occupation of my country, I would necessarily be fighting the very ideas and values I believe in, namely the termination of South Africa's occupation, national independence and self-determination."

"At the same time, I would actively uphold an ideology promoting ethnicity and an undemocratic government, practising which I deeply resent. I would also be exposed to the reality of having to kill patriots fighting for the attainment of the ideals and values I support."

Advocates Bryan O'Linn, SC, Jeremy Gauntlett and Pierre Roux, instructed by Mr H. Ruppel of Lorentz and Bone, acted on behalf of the applicants, while the first and third respondents (viz. the minister of defence and the general officer commanding SWATF), were represented by advocates; J.D.M. Swart SC, and S.W. Burger.

The advocates for the second and fourth respondents (viz. the Cabinet of the transitional government for the territory of SWA and the registering officer SWATF), were P.C. Van der Byl SC, and J.D.G. Maritz.

Government attorneys for the respondents were M.J. Van Heerden of Pretoria, and P.L. Cunningham of Windhoek, respectively.

Three-Point Plan Proposed

34000403 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
5 Feb 88 p 8

[Article by Mbatjiua Ngavirue and Da'oud Vries]

[Text] A proposal to launch a nationwide campaign against military conscription was unanimously endorsed at a Damara Youth Council symposium held in Khorixas last Saturday.

The seminar, which was held in the New Community Hall in Khorixas, was attended by more than 200 people. After listening to one speaker after another denounce the military call-up system the emotionally-charged gathering resoundingly adopted a three point plan of action put forward by Justus Garoeb, leader of the Damara Council.

The plan called for, inter alia:

- The launching of a nation-wide campaign against military conscription.
- Drafting of a document that would serve as a basis for common action by the groups represented at the seminar.
- The holding of a second symposium within 3 months at which the draft programme for action would be tabled for approval.

The aim of the seminar, according to the Damara Council, was to help it formulate a policy on the controversial subject of military conscription in Namibia. To help them to this the council invited several other organisation and political parties to come and give their views and offer expert advice.

The organisations represented at the symposium were drawn mainly from the /Ai//Gams grouping and included Christian Democratic Action, Swanu (P), Namibia Women's Voice, The Council of Churches in Namibia and The Namibian National Students Organisation (Nanso).

Other groups that participated were the Khorixas branch of Swapo and Namibia Peace Plan 435, which contributed several speakers to the proceedings.

Speaking about the proposed anti-conscription campaign, Mr Garoeb said that a single group was not capable of changing the intransigence of the South African regime and that the campaign should therefore be a joint venture.

He said that the purpose of the seminar was to seek solidarity and to use it as a forum for discussion and analysis "to accelerate the march of the Namibian people to liberation."

Referring to young people who are forced to join the army he said "When one looks at young conscripts, one sees tears in their eyes. These tears are not of fear, but of powerlessness. These are tears caused by the realization that they cannot do anything about conscription."

He charged that military conscription was a tool in the hands of the oppressor that he used to bring about more oppression. He asked the audience whether they could still claim to be serious about the struggle when they were sitting still, while people were being killed for their liberation.

Speaking on behalf of Mr Peter Kalangula, Mr Oswald Shivute of Christian Democratic Action, said that instead of improving matters the creation of the Turnhalle Conference and the birth of the DTA in the mid-seventies had led to the strengthening of the Security Forces in the north.

Despite the fact that everything was done to discourage people from joining the army many young people had joined and as a result a large number of people had been killed.

Mr Shivute said that the DTA and the Security Forces were not acceptable to the people of the north, and specifically Owamboland for the following reasons:

- The curfew.
- The burning down of houses, and the destruction of farm lands and surrounding fences.

- The fear that the results from people not knowing who are Swapo combatants and who are not.
- The fact that the security forces appear to have lost control of their own men.
- The basic rights of people are not recognised.
- The security forces who are supposed to uphold the law rape and cold-bloodedly murder people.
- The burning down of churches and schools.
- The arrest of people in large numbers. Especially now after the good rains when it was known they were needed at home for ploughing and other work.

He said that people in the north suspected there were political motives behind these activities and asked whether the army was not also trying to brainwash people.

Mr Shivute was very critical of what he called "so-called cultural organisations" created by the army, like Etango and Ezuva. He called on everyone in Namibia to beware of these organisations, because to the people of the north these groups were not purely cultural organisations but developing into political parties.

The organisers of the symposium invited Windhoek advocate Pierre Roux to come and explain the legal obstacles to launching an anti-conscription campaign.

Mr Roux pointed out the paradox in the fact that in South Africa blacks were not required to do military service while in Namibia they were, despite the fact that Namibia was legally administered by SA according to international law.

He said that Proclamation 198 of 1980 had extended conscription to all race groups and added that "Any allegation made by the Defence Force that conscripts do service out of their own choice is a misrepresentation and pure propaganda."

Turning to the interim government he said that in terms of the Defence Act the interim government was responsible for calling up conscripts and administering the cadet system.

"Hence the interim government is actively involved and is responsible for the growing number of Namibians involved in the war in northern Namibia and Angola."

He however said that as far as control and commanding structures were concerned these were the exclusive responsibility of the SADF. The interim government had no control over the SWA Territory Force and that this organisation was just a unit of the SADF.

Therefore Namibian conscription were fighting in the SADF for the South African Government, which was a total negation of the mandate given to South Africa, and international law.

He said that Article 3 of the mandate prohibited forced labour, "but what worse form of forced labour could there be that forced military conscription?"

Mr Roux said that the vast majority of Namibians supported Resolution 435, and thought that conscription was unacceptable. He said Namibians should unite as a force against South Africa's illegal occupation and strengthen the call for immediate implementation of 435.

He said that in terms of Section 121 of the Defence Act it was a criminal offence, punishable with a fine of R5,000 or 6 years in jail, to call upon a person not to heed a call-up.

In his opinion however there was no legal obstacle to launching an anti-conscription campaign, provided such a campaign was directed at ending the system of conscription itself.

Another speaker at the symposium, Professor Christo Lombard of NPP 435, said that the illegality of South Africa's occupation of Namibia must be continuously emphasised, and that the /Ai-//Gams allies should together address this problem.

He stated that conscription could only be applied with the implementation of the peace plan for Namibia, because then the country would have its own elected government, its own constitution, international recognition and a status to defend.

Professor Lombard said in conclusion that although many individual members of NPP435 could not actively participate in an anti-conscription campaign they were ready to offer legal advice and any campaign of that nature would have their support.

RSA Urged To Stop Draft

334000403 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
15 Jan 88 p 1, 2

[Article by Gwen Lister]

in Namibia (CCN) has called upon the South African Government to stop conscripting Namibians into the South African Defence Force. In a statement by CCN General Secretary, Dr Abisai Shejavali, who had been approached by many young Namibians seeking advice on how to legally resist conscription, the Council described the call-up of Namibians as "tantamount to providing forced labour for the South African Defence Force."

Dr Shejavali said on further inquiry that many young Namibians, some of them still at school, has received call-up papers for service in the SADF. Dr Shejavali added that "many of them had approached the Council for advice on how to legally resist conscription into "An army which they detest and which they consider to be a

tool of oppression in the hands of the apartheid colonialist regime." He added that they also regarded conscription as "morally unjustifiable and also in conflict with the norms of international law."

The Council, he added, supported this view and were "alarmed by the tendency of turning the struggle for true independence into a civil war by Namibians in the armed conflict between the South African occupation forces and the Namibian people."

"It is likewise difficult to understand how Namibian parents are expected to simply surrender their sons to support the oppressive structures of colonialism and apartheid and to further delay Namibia's independence and its people's right to self determination."

The CCN said it sympathised with the "brutal dilemma" young Namibians had to face when called up to serve in the SADF.

There could be no doubt, the statement added, that the SADF and its units, referred to collectively as the SWA Territory Force, "serve the interests of the republic of South Africa and more particularly the white minority government's policy towards Namibia."

He quoted the remarks of an SADF spokesman who stated that "the Defense Force of a country is not there to serve a specific political party, but to serve the government of the day..."

What he described as the "inflexible attitude" towards exemption was also condemned by the CCN, and added that young Namibians were "simply forced to surrender their political ideals and moral convictions to the dictates of the South African lawmaker."

The CCN called on the SA Government to "withdraw the amendment (to the Defence Act) by which Namibians can be 'legally' forced to render military service in the SADF." They also requested that legitimate and political objections of Namibians to military service be given proper and serious consideration.

"It is after all only a free citizen who should be called upon to fight in defence of his country and for the protection of his freedom. Namibians have not been allowed to be free. Conscription in the present situation is tantamount to providing forced labour for the SADF."

Students Oppose Call-Up

34000403 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
22 Jan 88 p 12

[Text] The Namibia national Student Organisation, (Nanso) resolved to support and work towards the founding of a national anti-military conscription campaign in order to effect the total end of the "colonial and imperialist war" in Namibia at its third consultative congress in Okahandja over the weekend.

No details were however given on the prospect of founding a national anti-war campaign. The students also reaffirmed their total rejection of the role of quasi-military and so called cultural organisations such as Ezuva, Etango, Nasok, Cadets and Veldskools.

They pledged to work towards ending these systems at schools.

Nanso further re-affirmed its commitment to the implementation of English as a medium of instruction in schools and condemned Interim Government Minister of Education Mr Andrew Matjila and accused him of manoeuvring to pacify Namibian students' authentic demands with false promises with regard to English as a medium of instruction.

They called upon alternative and other community oriented schools to reassess their position vis a vis the Namibian struggle and the democratisation of school authority structures.

In concluding, Nanso said "noting that this year marks the 10th anniversary of the brutal massacre of the Namibian refugees at Kassinga by racist South African forces and also 10th anniversary of UNSCR 435" Nanso resolved to call upon the masses to intensify the struggle or independence through practical and decisive popular action this year.

/12232

Growing Use of English Expected To Bring Changes

34000431a Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
15 Feb 88 p 5

[Article by Brendan Seery, passages in italics as published: "Namibia: Writing is on the Wall—in English"]

[Text] Windhoek—A quiet revolution is under way which will radically change the face of Namibian society in the years ahead.

The English language is on the march and its inexorable progress will see it eventually replace Afrikaans as the *lingua franca* of this vast, sparsely populated and arid country.

Last week, there was more evidence of this new movement, when the principals of 25 coloured and black schools met in Windhoek for a five-day seminar aimed at preparing them for the switch later this year to English as the medium of instruction in their classrooms.

The schools—all controlled by the Department of Education of the central government—are making the change in the wake of growing pressure from non-white parents for their children to be schooled in the English language.

Behind the move towards English are both political and practical concerns. Although Namibia has largely remained a political backwater and isolated from the growth of revolutionary fervour in South Africa, many blacks and coloureds are now becoming more radical, and have the perception of Afrikaans as the "language of the oppressor", much as demonstrating Soweto students did in 1976.

There is also a growing realisation that English is the international language of diplomacy, trade and science, and that those people with little working knowledge of it could be handicapped in personal or career goals.

Boer Influx Strengthens Afrikaans

But English has a long way to go yet.

Even before the German colonisation of South West Africa in the late 1880s and early 1890s, Afrikaans—or versions of Dutch—was not uncommon among the indigenous inhabitants of the territory.

Various South Africans—first the Hottentot Afrikaner clans then the coloured "Basters" and finally white trekboers—had all gone north and taken their language with them.

The influx of Boers had become more pronounced in the wake of the Boer War, as the disgruntled crossed the Orange River to the German protectorate.

Today, this country is probably the last great bastion of Afrikaans on the continent.

Civil service communication is overwhelmingly done in Afrikaans, as is the majority of business in both the main centres and in outlying areas.

Indeed, in the capital less than 4 percent of the population use English as their home language, while fully half the city's 12 000 people speak Afrikaans on the domestic level.

The language is without doubt the *lingua franca* of the territory. If members of the country's multitude of different ethnic groups wish to communicate with each other, they normally have to do so in Afrikaans.

However, the winds of change have been blowing since the late 1970s, when the brief flutterings of "independence" threatened to suddenly thrust the country into the international limelight.

On the domestic political front, left-leaning and anti-South African groups have, in the last three years, accelerated their campaign for English.

The Namibia National Students' Organisation, a Swapo affiliate, has been in the forefront of this thrust to have English introduced as a medium of instruction in schools.

Bold Step

Mr Peter Kalangula's Owambo administration—which controls many schools in the war-torn northern areas of the country—made the bold step in 1986 of introducing English medium in its classrooms.

The English-language weekly newspaper, the *Namibian*—which is pro-independence and highly critical of both South Africa and the local administration—is in great demand in the densely populated northern areas. Many copies of the paper find their way into schools, to be passed from hand to hand many times over as a valuable tool of instruction.

And last year, four of the six parties in Windhoek's transitional government released constitutional proposals which included suggestions that Afrikaans be supplanted by English as the only official language after a ten-year period.

If the writing is on the wall for the Afrikaans language in Namibia—then it is certain that writing is in English.

/09599

Political Impact of New Oil Finds Assessed
34000406 London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
5 Feb 88 p 8

[Text] Lagos. The major discovery by Shell of new deposits in the Niger delta lends substance to rumours that much more Nigerian oil exists than has until now been admitted. A lot of this could be inland.

The Shell find includes oil and gas sands in two exploratory wells with combined estimated recoverable reserves of over 80m barrels. Further drilling in the area is to take place; the company says that there is considerable scope for further discoveries. Shell Petroleum Development is owned 20% by Royal Dutch Shell and 80% by Nigeria's state oil corporation, the NNPC.

The rumours of inland oil deposits centre on Niger state (in Baiko, near Minna). Well-diggers employed by the Changabe Local Government Council, hoping to find water, are said to have come across oil. The people of the area are said to have been less than excited, since they had been promised a sure supply of drinking water by various candidates in the recent local government elections, and this has not yet materialised.

The existence of inland oil deposits has long been suspected, but played down both by foreign oil companies and Nigerian authorities. As far as the multinationals are concerned, offshore wells are easier to exploit without interference by the local population. The Nigerian government is also cautious about local reactions—in fact, new wealth in any particular area could lead to lots of envious strains with the rest of the country. The old north-south tensions in Nigeria were, of course, reinforced by the initial discovery of the southern oil wealth.

If commercially viable oil deposits are discovered and exploited in Niger state, which is part of the Middle Belt, the political impact could be considerable. Niger, Babangida's home state, is one of Nigeria's poorest; its government stresses that it cannot continue its present dependence on the federal government for revenues, and that it has 'geared efforts towards exploring other areas of revenue generation'.

Past reports of new inland oil finds in Nigeria may have been too optimistic or politically inopportune. But some oil experts argue that Lagos did not have enough economic incentive, at the height of the oil boom, to follow up such indications. Nowadays, this attitude is bound to have changed.

External Debts Reached \$23.4 Million Last October
34000407 Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English
6 Jan 88 pp 1-3

[Text] Nigeria's total external indebtedness as at October 31, last year was 23,445.32 million dollars (about 100 billion Naira).

The Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Dr Chu Okongwu, said in Lagos Monday, while giving details of this year's budget that substantial success was achieved last year in the country's effort to obtain relief from her external debt burden and to facilitate the achievement of growth in the context of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

According to him, in order to ease the debt service burden in the new year, the on-going efforts would be intensified to satisfactorily reschedule maturities due this year and the next.

He said a debt conversion scheme to reduce the country's external debt stock and promote domestic investment, output and employment would be implemented during the year.

Dr. Okongwu said about 90 per cent of the country's revenue which would be derived from crude oil export was based on 16 dollars per barrel for the purpose of computing the 6.204 billion dollars foreign exchange earnings expected from crude oil sales.

The minister said about 25,316.627 million Naira had been projected to be credited to the federation account this fiscal year.

In accordance with the revenue allocation formula, he said the states and local governments shares were 8,227.90 million Naira and 2,531.663 Naira, respectively.

Dr. Okongwu said the special funds of 1.5 per cent for mineral producing areas and one per cent for ecological problems would have 316,437 million Naira and 253,166 million Naira, respectively.

He said the balance of 63,312 million Naira would be carried forward for the whole year in line with section 3(5) of amended decree No. 36 of 1984.

The minister announced that in recognition of the fact that local government constituted a distinct third-tier of government as well as the bedrock for development, allocations due to local government councils from the federation account would be paid directly into their respective accounts from January this year.

He said development loan stocks would not be floated this year for state governments and rather advised them to patronise the domestic capital market.

Dr. Okongwu said that in line with government's intention to stimulate growth in the economy, the following monitoring and credit policy targets would apply this year:

—Growth in money supply from 11.8 per cent in 1987 to 15 per cent this year.

—Growth in aggregate bank credit from 4.4 per cent in 1987 to 8.1 per cent this year.

—Expansion in credit from 1.5 per cent in 1987 to 2.5 per cent this year.

—And growth in credit to the private sector from 7.4 per cent in 1987 to 13.3 per cent this year.

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POLITICAL

Security Crackdown on North Transvaal Activists Reportedly Intensifying

34000426a Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION* in
English 4-10 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] Security force action against activists and youth organisations in the Northern Transvaal appears to be intensifying.

Activists interviewed by the *NEW NATION* said armed police had recently visited various areas in the Lebowa homeland in search of scores of youths who went into hiding after the state of emergency was declared.

The searches came at a time when youths in the area were planning to revive structures which had become dormant.

The activists said a number of homes—including those of people still in detention—had been visited by the authorities last week.

According to families of detainees, security policemen in private cars, accompanied by Lebowa policemen in private cars, accompanied by Lebowa police, had come to their homes late at night.

The police, families say, did not indicate what they were looking for.

At least two people—Euphodia Nkadameng of Mankweng and Vaaltyn Kekana of Potgietersrus—are said to have been detained, but lawyers believe the number could be higher.

Sources also said that the homes of scores of emergency detainees in Lebowa, many of them high-ranking officials of the United Democratic Front, were visited by security police last week.

One of the houses raided was that of UDF official and executive member of the Federation of Transvaal Women Joyce Mabudafasi.

The houses of Frans Mohlala, an executive member of the Northern Transvaal Youth Congress, and Joyce Mashamba, a field worker for the Northern Transvaal Council of churches, were also visited.

All three have been held at Nylstroom Prison since 1986.

The mother of South African Youth Congress executive member Peter Mokaba said police had also been to his home.

Two activists at Brooklyn, near Acornhoek, were briefly detained by security police and released later.

The police public relations division in Pretoria said it had no record of Nkadameng and Kekana's detention.

Press liaison officer Captain Kruger said he could not comment on routine police operations in the townships.

/06662

Intelligence Sources Reveal Weakening of ANC Military Wing

34000392 Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
2 Feb 88 p 13

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text] The military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe, appears to be losing impetus, according to South African intelligence.

This is the assessment being made in Pretoria after the failure of the ANC to mount a Christmas terror campaign of any substance in South Africa—and the relatively small number of terrorist incidents since last December.

According to intelligence sources there are two primary reasons for this.

Firstly, during the years 1986 and 1987 Umkhonto—which celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1986 which was dubbed by the ANC the year of Umkhonto—suffered unprecedented losses in the field.

During 1986—a record year for terrorist incidents—police and the security forces solved practically every incident that occurred with the capture or elimination of the terrorists concerned.

Last year the ANC's 75th anniversary—followed a similar pattern, but the number of incidents was down on that recorded in 1986, and police successes included arresting the ANC's entire Western Cape network, followed by a similar success in arresting an ANC network on the Witwatersrand.

The second reason, according to the sources, is that because of the continued lack of success of success of Umkhonto in starting a mass-based armed struggle, the ANC has been turning more and more to efforts in the field of diplomacy.

In this regard, the ANC has concentrated on efforts to isolate South Africa and bring pressure to get sanctions against South Africa extended, while at the same time trying to gain recognition for the ANC as a government in exile.

One of the primary criticisms of the ANC internationally, has been its adherence to a strategy of violence, and the linking of the organization to necklacing and incidents of terrorism damaged the ANC's image, particularly in the United States and Britain.

Although the ANC has repeatedly stated that it will continue with the armed struggle, and there is no reason to believe that incidents of terrorism will end, the organization is placing an increasing emphasis on its diplomatic effort.

Apart from playing down the violence aspect, the ANC has also noted criticism of the fact that many of its senior positions are held by members of the SA Communist Party.

It is of significance to note, according to intelligence sources, that none of the leading members of Umkhonto or the SACP-ANC alliance were present in the ANC's Arusha conference last December, which among other things put out a document defining the conditions under which the ANC would be prepared to negotiate with the South African Government.

Notable absentees at Arusha were Joe Slovo, general secretary of the SACP, Joe Modise, Umkhonto's commander-in-chief, Martin Hane, who succeeded Slovo as Umkhonto's chief of staff, and Steve Tshwete, Umkhonto's political commissar, the man who said the ANC would mount a "spectacular" Christmas terror campaign.

The sources said that not only had the ANC been playing down the aspect of violence in an effort to move away from its terrorist image, but that it was apparent from ANC president, Oliver Tambo's January speech to mark the ANC's 76th anniversary, when he admitted that Umkhonto had suffered setbacks, that the military wing was having to reorganize because of the damage it had suffered.

/06662

ANC To Open Office in Amsterdam

34000425b Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
15 Feb 88 p 13

[Text] Amsterdam—The African National Congress will open an office in Amsterdam in March, an ANC official was quoted as saying this weekend.

The Dutch news agency ANP reported ANC Benelux representative Godfrey Motsepe as saying the organization would rely on grants from Amsterdam's city council and from anti-apartheid movements to run the office.

The ANC still had to appoint a representative to head the Amsterdam office, Mr Motsepe, who is based in Brussels, said.

The office's task would include giving the Dutch information about the situation in Southern Africa, helping refugees and monitoring Pretoria's political and diplomatic activities in the Netherlands.—SAPA-REUTER.

/06662

Police Give Statistics of Cost of Unrest

34000427a Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 11-17 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] The wave of unrest sparked off by the government's apartheid policies in September 1984 has cost the country more than R285-million to date.

More than 880 members of the SA Police have also been injured and 71 killed. The highest number were injured in 1985 at the height of the unrest, but more were killed in 1986 than at any other period between 1984 and last year.

And in 1987 alone, more than 750 attacks on "security forces" were recorded. More than 1,000 homes belonging to SAP members were also attacked between 1986 and 1987. Losses suffered as a result were close to R3-million.

These were some of the statistics measuring the extent of the "revolutionary onslaught" against the SA government since September 1984.

The figures were revealed in an affidavit by Brigadier Hermanus Daniel Stadler of the SA Police placed before the Rand Supreme Court.

The affidavit was in support of the government's response to the NEW NATION court action, which aims to overturn the emergency media restrictions and warnings issued to the newspaper under them.

Stadler, described as an expert on the African National Congress (ANC) and the SA Communist Party (SACP), has given evidence in political trials since the early 1960s—including those involving Dieter Gerhardt, Helene Passtoors and Alex Moumbaris.

This is the first time since the declaration of the state of emergency that the police have quantified the losses suffered as a result of the nationwide unrest.

The list of attacks and costs, according to Stadler, are kept on an ongoing basis by the security police.

According to the list, seven police stations suffered damages amounting to more than R10,000. About 90 power pylons and transformers were also damaged in the attacks. This cost over R1.4-million.

Damage to one SAP helicopter cost the police R20,000. More than 3,700 SAP vehicles were attacked.

Damage to schools, which have been the centre of resistance in the townships, has totalled more than R13.2-million.

Stadler presents these figures in the context of the "revolutionary" onslaught against SA.

Propaganda, Stadler claims, forms an important aspect of this revolutionary effort. This has four pillars—the activities of the ANC, the vanguard in the struggle; "mass united action and arming of the masses;" the activities of the military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe; and the international dimension, aimed at the isolation of SA.

The revolutionary media, he says, have been campaigning against the government through a propaganda network established in key areas of SA even edjzbefore the emergency was declared.

"It seems that the (revolutionary) media have succeeded in functioning effectively despite the emergency, while the increasing use of pamphlets and the establishment of news agencies point to a renewed attempt to bring about the downfall of the government," he says.

The most important aspect of the campaign to achieve the short-term objectives culminating in the realisation of "people's power" is the spreading of propaganda, according to Stadler.

/12913

KwaNdebele Land Transfers Under Way
34000427b Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
25 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] The South African Government has transferred portions of land and farms in about 130 areas east of Pretoria to the government of kwaNdebele.

The transfer of land and certain rights to the homeland government were announced in Friday's Government Gazette and the transfer will come into effect from today.

The consolidation of kwaNdebele has been fiercely opposed by residents in the area.

However, the Labour Party supported the land transfers in a parliamentary committee last month.

/12913

Kwandebele Tribal Leaders in Hiding
34000425a Johannesburg *NEW NATION* in English
11-17 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Kwandebele tribal leaders have gone into hiding because of a crackdown by the homeland government.

The Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) has condemned "the authorities' attempts to silence those opposed to independence".

Last Friday, paramount chief David Mabhoko was restricted to his kraal shortly before he was due to address thousands of people, including headmen, at Rosenegal.

Soon afterwards, Prince James Mahlangu was picked up by Kwandebele police.

/06662

Unions Voice Opposition to New Economic Reforms
34000426c Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
15 Feb 88 p 9

[Article by Alan Fine: "SA Unions Reject PW's Bothanomics"]

[Text] The latest example of the gulf in perceived socio-political interest in SA is the rejection of President PW Botha's new economic deal by the trade unions in the midst of business enthusiasm for the package.

Business enthusiasm is tempered only by a more than sneaking scepticism over whether Botha will fully deliver on his promises, and some dissatisfaction over the comparatively minor issue of the toll roads.

On the other hand the black labour movement—through Cosatu, Nactu and some individual Cosatu affiliates—has had not a single kind word to say about it.

In essence, most of the labour spokesmen have said that the economic solutions proposed by Botha and approved of by business effectively mean further impoverishment for the poor and/or enrichment for the wealthy.

Another central view that emerges is that overspending by government is a function of its apartheid policy, and an economic solution requires, at the very least, a reallocation of state expenditure away from "apartheid expenditure".

In its critique of the package, Numsa rejected present and future forms of indirect taxation—GST and VAT. In that union's view a greater portion of the tax burden should be carried by the wealthy who could best afford it—through higher marginal tax rates on high personal incomes and possibly higher company taxes.

Reflection

Not surprisingly, the unions were not impressed by either the wage freeze in the public sector or the appeal for wage restraint in the private sector.

In most statements, attacks on the freeze were less pronounced than those on wage restraint—probably a reflection of the underdeveloped state of Cosatu and Nactu's organisation in the public sector.

Nevertheless, Numsa argued that the freeze was unjustified. If there was a need for cuts in government expenditure, the tremendous expenditure on apartheid ideology—the tricameral system, the duplication of services in the homelands and, above all, the security forces—should be the target.

Numsa expressed fears that government spending cut-backs would further hit already inadequate social services, whereas increased funding was required here as well as for the development of the infrastructure in black townships and rural areas.

Some employers have said that they will try and apply Botha's appeal for wage restraint. But while this may heighten levels of industrial conflict, there is an expectation from employers—and resolve from the unions—that levels of wage increases this year will not be significantly affected by the appeal alone.

Pointing to the absence of any mention of restraint on prices, profits and dividends, union assertions abound that government and employers expect workers alone to bear the brunt of the battle against inflation.

Concentration

Privatisation is widely seen as likely to increase the concentration of wealth in the hands of SA's major private corporations.

Numsa argued this concentration would not increase competition or, therefore, efficiency.

And while the parastatals were now not responsive to community needs, they would become even less so when privatised.

Concerned South Africans are joining Neighbourhood Watch at a rate of 150 a day, says president Gaye Neille.

"Since the scheme was introduced to SA in November 1985, it has attracted a national membership of 12,000."

In a bid to combat SA's soaring burglary rate, beleaguered householders have been forced to take a fresh look at security arrangements for the protection of family and possessions.

The emergence of Neighbourhood Watch as a powerful anti-theft tool has seen hundreds of applicants flocking to sign up for what police and the insurance industry recognise as an effective self-protection scheme.

Police say "crime in general" has dropped in areas where the Watch has been established.

Neille says in the six months since Neighbourhood Watch was introduced to Johannesburg North, Randburg, the rate of burglaries dropped from 30-40 a month to between two and 10 a month.

And short-term insurance broker Prestazi and Commercial Union are offering a 5 percent discount on monthly insurance premiums to policy-holders who are Watch members.

Neille says: "People are scared."

/06662

Government Imposes Extensive Cuts in University Subsidies

'Massive' Cuts in Varsity

34000423a Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
10 Feb 88 p 13

[Article by Roger Smith]

[Text] Government has imposed extensive cuts in university subsidies, ranging between 25 percent and 29 percent.

The cuts in the grants to which the universities are entitled in terms of government's subsidy formula are much higher than the approximate 15 percent reductions in previous years.

They come after an investigation by the committee of University Principals which, in recommending strategies for the survival of the universities, said government should provide full funding of the subsidy formula.

Rand Afrikaans University has a subsidy cut of 29 percent.

Our Durban correspondent reports government is to cut its subsidy to Natal University by R26m this year—a move which principal Prof Peter Booysen describes as a "crippling blow".

Varsities 'Dependent on State'

34000423a Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
10 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Capetown—The universities of the Western Cape and Cape Town were almost entirely dependent on state subsidies for survival and would close without them, the Cape Town Supreme Court was told yesterday.

This was said during argument in the joint challenge by the universities to government's new subsidy conditions.

The conditions, imposed in October, compel universities to enforce strict discipline or have state subsidies withdrawn.

UWC and UCT are asking the Ministers of Education and Culture in the Houses of Assembly and Representatives to show why the decision to impose the conditions in terms of the Universities Act should not be reviewed and set aside; alternatively, they are applying for an order declaring them invalid and without force and effect.

M Seligson SC, for UWC, argued the conditions were invalid and beyond the powers conferred on the Ministers by the Act.

UCT Council chairman Len Abrahamse said in an affidavit UCT's operation budget for 1986 was R108.5m, of which 64.5 percent was in the form of subsidies in terms of the Universities Act.

"Any substantial reduction in the annual subsidy will gravely prejudice UCT's educational function and render it unable to fulfill its purpose and obligations," he said.—SAPA

/06662

Money Spent by Government on Multiple Health Ministries Listed

34000425c Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Feb 88 p 15

[Article by David Breier: "It's Enough To Make You Sick: a look at some of the astonishing ways in which taxpayers' money is being splashed around by the Government"]

[Text] Analysts estimate that the multiplication of health bureaucracies under apartheid is costing the country more than R800 million annually—and the figure could be edging close to an annual wastage of R1 billion.

This emerged as the out-cry against poor facilities at Baragwanath Hospital continues while vast sums of taxpayers' money are frittered away on a bewildering number of health bureaucracies throughout South Africa.

This staggering waste covers only the direct cost of multiplying facilities, according to the experts.

South Africa has 18 health administrations and 14 Ministers of Health, as well as deputy Ministers and ministerial assistants.

The 14 Ministers include the Minister of National Health and Population Development, the three "own affairs" Health Ministers in the tricameral Parliament, and Ministers in the six non-independent homelands and the four independent homelands.

In addition there are four provincial administrations.

This chaotic multiplication of bureaucrats has led Professor Walter Loening, Professor of Maternal and Child Health at the University of Natal, to declare:

"If the devil himself had been set the task of evolving a health structure so complex in nature that it would confounded the minds of the most skilled health administrators, he would not have come up with anything quite as bizarre as we have managed to create in this country".

Professor Michael Savage, Professor of Sociology at the University of Cape Town who has studied the financial costs of apartheid calculated that 12c of every rand voted by Parliament can be attributed directly to the Government's insistence on segregation.

The total national health budget in the 1986/87 year, including independent and non-independent homelands, was about R5.7 billion, senior Progressive Federal Party researcher Mr James Selfe has calculated.

Based on Professor Savage's formula of 12 percent, this would mean wastage directly attributed to apartheid of about R680 million in that financial year, Mr Selfe estimates.

As there was an approximate increase of 20 percent in estimates for the current 1987/88 year, this means the wastage has soared to more than R800 million and could exceed R900 million in the next financial year.

Mr selfe calculates that the total costs of health services in South Africa in the 1986/87 year (excluding local authorities) were:

—National Health—R1.8 billion.

—Health Services (excluding social pensions) in the House of Assembly (white)—R330 million.

—Health Services (excluding social pensions) in the House of Representative (coloured)—R277 million.

—Health Services (excluding social pensions) in the House of Delegates (Indian)—R75 million.

—Transvaal provincial health services—R956 million.

—Free State provincial health services—R235 million.

—Natal provincial health services—R397 million.

—Cape provincial health services—R1,039 million.

—Transkei health—R117 million.

—Bophuthatswana health—R84 million.

—Venda health—R20 million.

—Ciskei health—R63 million.

—Gazankulu health—R52 million.

—kwaZulu health—R143 million.

—kwaNdebele health—R7 million.

—KaNgwane health—R21 million.

—QwaQwa health—R10 million.

Mr Selfe cited the example of a mental-health clinic open to all race groups that received regular visits from four different groups of inspectors—from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning looking at black patients and from the "own affairs" administrations of the white, coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament.

Mr Cedric de Beer, a director of the Centre for the Study of Health Policy at the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School, said there were many hidden costs due to health fragmentation that were impossible to calculate.

For example, many patients from Venda had to be taken long distances by ambulance to Ga-Rankuwa Hospital because they could not receive treatment at "white" hospitals closer to them.

This was in addition to separate sections in hospitals entailing separate administrations.

Mr de Beer said the shortage of facilities at Baragwanath reflected a shortage throughout the country.

This could only be solved if facilities were used more rationally, he said.

"At the very least this means doing away with the enormous multiplication of bureaucracies and facilities," he said.

Mr de Beer said the racial and ethnic fragmentation of health care under apartheid had to be replaced by an integrated service under a single department of health.

/06662

Anti-Censorship Group Lists Increasing Attacks on Press

34000426b Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] The Anti-Censorship Action Group (Acag) has expressed alarm at Home Affairs Minister S. offel Botha's recent attack on a "new breed of journalists" in South Africa.

Acag yesterday said that, in his speech to Parliament last week, Mr Botha attacked a "new breed of journalist," and journalism which he saw as subversive. He also attacked Argus company newspapers, THE SUNDAY TIMES and the Media Council, which he urged to be more vigilant.

The Acag statement said: "Botha candidly admitted that the emergency regulations which gag the media were intended to 'maintain the system during the process of reform,' according to reports.

"Acag sees Botha's comments as part of the growing threat to journalists, journalism, cultural and media workers—a threat to freedom of expression and of the Press.

"Acag rejects with contempt Botha's assurances to Parliament that 'there is no question of the government wanting to control what people may know'."

The statement said Mr Botha's remarks were made "while action is being taken against the so-called 'alternative Press' and before the outcome of the NEW NATION's legal test of the regulations—a test which may well lead to the closure of that newspaper."

Acag said recent action by the State included the following:

—The Government has published a new Bill intended to further restrict publishable information—this is the National Supplies and Procurements Amendment Bill.

—"On February 5, Kgalade Kekane, the Northern Transvaal organiser of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was detained under emergency regulations.

—"In January, poet and cultural worker Mzwakhe Mbuli was detained.

—"Exiled poet Breyten Breytenback was refused a visa to receive an honorary doctorate.

—"Five journalists are in detention, one for more than 18 months. They are:

—Brian Sokutu, a Port Elizabeth freelancer, detained on June 16, 1986.

—Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the NEW NATION, detained since December, 1986.

—Themba Kumalo, a Soweto freelance journalist, working for the Canadian company, Southam News, detained in June 1987.

—Umbulelo Grootboom of Saamstaan project in Oudtshoorn, who has been detained several times and free for only three of the past 18 months. He is currently being held under emergency regulations.

—Vincent Umfundisi, a Mwasa official working for the SABC, held since October 12 last year.

Death in Detention

Other cultural and media workers in detention included:

—Jaki Seroke, poet and editor at Skotaville publishers, and a Mwasa organiser, Marropodi Mapalakanye, who was to have been a witness into the inquest of the death in detention of Soweto journalist Lucky Kutumela.

"Acag believes the Minister is correct when he says action against the media is intended to maintain the system. We also believe the detention of those listed above fulfills the same purpose."—SAPA

/06662

Publications Board Promises Tighter Censorship 34000423b Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Roger Smith]

[Text] There will be a tightening up of censorship, with more age restrictions and cuts possible for films, director of the Publications Control Board Braam Coetsee said in Cape Town yesterday.

However, he denied any major deviation from current practice was in store.

He was commenting on a statement by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha that there would be a new initiative to curb "a still-growing flood of permissiveness".

Coetsee said there was "a consensus of opinion" on scenes of explicit violence and provocation and the use of crude language, deviation from which should be permitted only in service to the community. He said the effort centred on the protection of young people and children.

"We could have age restrictions and there could well be additional cuts where material is offensive to the average citizen."

Botha told BUSINESS DAY no new legislation was envisaged at this stage.

He said government was working within the present relevant legislation. He emphatically denied the move on moral standards was part of a by-election ploy, insisting it was part of "good organisation".

He said it was not for government to secure moral standards on its own as this was essentially the duty of parents, churches and concerned organisations. Government created the necessary proper bases for this to happen, but "it must come from conviction, not compulsion".

On the question why South Africans should not be allowed to see or hear the same material as people did overseas, he said the sensibilities of SA audiences to scenes of explicit sex, for example, were much higher than those of audiences in the US or Europe.

/06662

Lebowa, QwaQwa Leaders Reaffirm Support for Unitary Nation 34000424a Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 88 p 10

[Text] There was one South Africa with one nation which has only one destiny, the chief Minister of QwaQwa, Chief T K Mopedi, and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr M N Ramodike, said here yesterday.

"We the chief ministers of QwaQwa and Lebowa speak as one as we say that there is one South Africa with one nation which will have only one destiny," they said in a joint statement.

"We reaffirm the commitment of QwaQwa and Lebowa to establish one sovereign parliament in which there shall be universal adult franchise and equality before the constitution and the law. We reaffirm our commitment to bring non-racial democracy into being through the politics of negotiation and consultation.

"We further reaffirm our commitment to strive at all times to improve the quality of life of all South Africans irrespective of race, colour or creed.

"We together reject the country's tricameral parliamentary system as a futile experiment. We reject racism as the cornerstone of the constitution.

"Together Black and White form one South African nation with one destiny.

"We together state that the National Council, as envisaged, will come to nought unless democracy is unshackled through the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of all political organisations.

"We together reject the politics of revolutionary violence and condemn the divisive forces at work in the Black society turning Black brother against Black brother.

"We call for the unity of all South African and further reiterate that our unity calls for and demands the acceptance of a multi-strategy approach.

"We together reject the notion that South Africa is a country of minorities and we jointly undertake not to participate in negotiations aimed at making the country's minorities building blocks of future constitutions.

"We undertake to continue driving for greater unity between Lebowa and QwaQwa as we search for compromise acceptable to all the people of South Africa," the statement said.—SAPA

/06662

Alexandra Regarded as Model of JMC Success
34000424b Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
9 Feb 88 p 2

[Article by Elsabe Wessels]

[Text] Alexandra was held up as a model for the success of the state of emergency and the government-controlled Joint Management Centre (JMC) system by Deputy Law and Order Minister Roelf Meyer yesterday.

During a visit to the Alexandra Mini-JMC, Meyer and member of the centre said the security network was instrumental in the "establishment of law and order" and in speeding up development in Alexandra.

Spokesmen for each of the four components comprising a Mini-JMC—the Security Forces, Joint Intelligence (Jiccom), Constitutional, Economic and Social (Cescom) and Communications (Comcom) committee—mapped out their involvement in aiding the Alexandra renewal programme.

"When trouble started in Alex on the night of February 13, 1986, all possible security forces were called in to establish law and order," security committee chairman Colonel Geoff Holland-Muter said, describing the role of the security forces in "stabilising" Alexandra.

Holland-Muter said the elimination of "revolutionary forces" in the township was a major achievement in its stabilising process.

Alexandra administrator and Cescom chairman Steve Burger yesterday described Alexandra as a breeding ground for any radical element. "The introduction of the security forces allowed the successful implementation of an urban renewal project in the area."

/06662

Transkei's Holomisa Discusses Events in the Region

34000400 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
8, 9 Feb 88

[Interview with Transkei's Major General Bantu Holomisa by Thami Mazwai in Umtata]

[8 Feb 88 p 4]

[Text] [Question] The Matanzimas and other people amassed fortunes while in power. Will they be allowed to keep them?

[Answer] There was a resolution taken by the people of the Transkei through their parliament that properties should be returned to their rightful places. Let me make an example. If somebody was sold a house worth R40,000 for R2,000 then the buyer will now have to pay the balance or hand it back to the government which will sell it to somebody prepared to pay its full value. But all these things will depend on the briefings and recommendations we will get from the commissions and previous decisions by bodies such as parliament.

[Question] It is significant that within a few weeks of your take over a man detained by the security police has been shot to death while in custody, an excess similar to the ones prevalent during the reign of the Matanzimas. During the reign of the Matanzimas, Bathandwa Ndondo, from Cala, was shot to death while in the custody of the police. Your government is cleaning up the Transkei. But here we have a man in the custody of the police, Sthemlele Zokwe, being shot to death while in the custody of security police who had gone to search his home after arresting him. Is this going to be a feature of the operations of the security police in the Transkei despite your having promised clean government?

[Answer] This last shooting was embarrassing. The Commissioner of Police reported to me about this. Let me make it quite clear. We are not here to protect malpractices or promote the interests of individuals. I have outlined this in the past. A murder docket has been opened on the shooting of Zokwe.

[Question] A murder docket was also opened in the case of Ndondo. Instead, people who were pressurising the government to act against the culprits were banished. Is this not going to happen again?

[Answer] We are looking at the Bathandwa Ndondo issue again. Concerned citizens of the Transkei have raised this. I do not want to give harsh decisions only when it concerns corruption. We are also going to look at other aspects of public life. In the case of Ndondo the police must still brief the military council. The case of Ndondo will be followed depending on reasons why it could not come to court. Last year we were informed that a state witness was missing.

[Question] Let us come back to the Zokwe case. What has happened to the policemen involved? Have they been arrested?

[Answer] Once a murder docket has been opened the person involved is arrested or suspended from duty. This is what we do in the army, and the police follow the same procedure.

[Question] Are you hoping it has been done in this case?

[Answer] Yes, but in this particular case I am also waiting for the police briefing. I can assure you that once the police say they have opened a murder docket, those people will be suspended or arrested. The army even assisted the police when some of our members were being investigated after being involved in mismanagement.

(Lawyers acting for Zokwe's family confirmed on Saturday that two Transkei security policemen have been charged and have appeared in court)

[Question] You have said that you have no political programme. What do you mean? Ruling a country is a political programme.

[Answer] It is. What I was trying to say is that my priority at the present moment is to normalise administration. Of course there are going to be political issues. The Transkei is a member of the multilateral or multinational organisation with South Africa and other homeland and independent states. If a political decision is taken we will have to address it. We have to make sure, as the military council, that whatever decision we take must not embarrass a future government.

[Question] You have a situation now in which the presence of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress in South Africa and the Transkei is a reality and something you must address. Are you going to adopt the same attitude South Africa has adopted?

[Answer] The ANC and PAC is homework for the politicians who are now busy drafting their manifestos. These politicians will detail their policies on these two organisations and then try and sell themselves to the people of the Transkei. It is up to the politicians to address this issue.

However it is a fact that whatever country neighbours South Africa, especially if it is economically dependant on South Africa, it has to be careful when addressing the question of these two organisations, the ANC and PAC.

Transkei's future politicians must go hand in hand with the intended reforms of South Africa. Also, these days, we see people going to Lusaka to talk to the ANC. These people include rightwingers and church leaders. This is

recognition that these organisations are fighting for a cause. However we would not like to be seen as planning future political strategies and ideologies.

[Question] But you have a problem right now with these organisations. What is your policy about them. You have said Transkei politicians must work hand in hand with Botha's reform policies. Are you saying that while organisations inside South Africa reject these reforms Transkei is prepared to accommodate them?

[Answer] Do not quote me otherwise. What I mean is that we attend these meetings of the national states. If an issue is raised which is going to affect the region we are in, or affects the future political dispensation of the region, we will participate because we are representing people. But when it comes to accepting or rejecting their reforms we are not the people to say so. We will put our feelings across. We will not commit our country on any issue.

[9 Feb 88 p 4]

[Text] [Question] Transkei has detention without trial and it has caused trauma, as it has done in South Africa. Why is this law still in the statute despite your clean-up campaign?

[Answer] All these things will be reviewed. We have already spoken to the police and they have told us that in the past they were not free to do as they thought should be done.

We have already asked the police and senior officers to make sure that whatever they do they must be backed by facts, and then they must try and bring the people to court. We gave them this message a day after the coup. We only hope they will support us, as one of the things that has discredited this country is detaining people without trial, and dumping them and not visiting them in the cells, nor investigate their alleged crimes. We have reports of people who were detained in 1985 and held for a long time and visited by the police to support that type of thing.

[Question] Why don't you categorically ban detention without trial?

[Answer] All these things will be addressed in the future. But we have already told the police to avoid this detention without trial, and they must bring people to court.

[Question] What about other civil liberties? And the freedom of the press?

[Answer] I encourage freedom of the press. While in Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan was not allowed to speak. We allow Miss Sigcau to put her case across. Although political bodies are banned, politicians can still state their views and talk politics.

We do not allow meetings except official ones, as public meetings can be misused and exploited. Meetings that are allowed are those addressed by magistrates or those called for official business.

[Question] Lastly there are reports that Chief Kaiser Matanzima has influence with your council, and there are rumours that your government was also unhappy about Miss Sigcau's liberal policies, and this is why she was deposed.

[Answer] Stella Sigcau was removed because of bribery and corruption in her government and there are papers to prove this. In any case, we were part and parcel of the decisions taken to unban certain people. On Chief KD Matanzima I can tell you that he still has support in the Transkei, but people would not like to seem him in power. He has no influence in our government and sympathisers in high places. These are people he helped while he was in government. But the majority of Transkeians do now want him back in power, particularly now that he has been named in the commissions.

/12232

More Sowetan Residents Paying Rent

34000427c Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
16 Feb 88 p 2

[Article by Sophie Tema]

[Text] The Soweto city council recorded a huge increase in rent payments at the beginning of this year—but rent arrears still stand at R200m. Town clerk Nico Malan said yesterday.

He said 75 percent of Soweto's registered tenants had paid their rent in January.

"The tremendous improvement in rent payment last month is encouraging and council is hoping residents will continue responding positively to pleas and calls to continue paying," he said.

"The backlog is still enormous and we have a very long way to go to recover the R200m owed in rent by the residents."

Malan said only 40 percent of the registered tenants had paid their water and electricity bills in January and he appealed to residents to start paying their service charges.

Some residents had received bills of between R1,6000 and R2,000 for service charges.

He said the council recently discovered hundreds of township residents had been overcharged on water and electricity bills.

Residents had to pay provisional charges because meter readers could not enter Soweto during the unrest.

He said now that meters had been read correctly, residents who had been overcharged would be credited within the next few months.

/12913

MILITARY

Armcor Industry Employs 90,000; Considers Building Submarines

34010024b Pretoria *PARATUS* in Afrikaans
Jan 88 p 13

[Report on interview with Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of Armcor, by Maj Du Preez Martins: "Powerful Giant Armcor Flexes Its Muscles;" date of interview not given; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] He was relatively unknown 10 years ago. Most people knew him as a farmer from De Aar. Today he is the man who keeps a tight rein on South Africa's arms industry and his name is synonymous with the G-5 field gun.

The ability of Armcor's top boss, "Commandant" Piet Marais—he is actually a colonel in the Reserve Force—has led to a state of affairs in which countries such as the Netherlands, which helped bring about the arms boycott against South Africa, have recently pleaded with other countries not to import weapons from South Africa!

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Armcor, Commandant Marais outlined to *PARATUS* how Armcor came into being and grew, and what the plans for the future are.

"At the time of Armcor's inception I was the commanding officer of a commando unit and completely occupied with the creation of today's commando system. We were involved in a seminar for commando unit commanding officers when Mr P.W. Botha, at the time still defense minister, asked me if I would not serve on the management board of PMP. Behind the scenes things were stirring and in 1968 the first Armcor was put on the statute books as a state corporation with Lyttelton Engineering Works and PMP as its two subsidiaries."

From a modest beginning Armcor grew to be a powerful giant with about 900 contractors and subcontractors distributed throughout the private sector. Approximately 90,000 people, of which nearly 70,000 are from the private sector, are involved in the production of armaments.

"We in South Africa have no shortage of technicians for the production of arms. The art of the matter was to make Armscor and the weapons industry an organization which attracted people. I am always amazed at the abilities and talents of our country's people."

Just speak about sanctions and you know right away that Armscor survived the problems with flying colors which were working to its advantage.

"I would not say that sanctions do not affect us. But sanctions must be put in the right perspective. The first recorded case of sanctions was in 432 B.C., when Greece instituted sanctions against another country. From 1946 to 1984 there were 95 instances on record where one country imposed sanctions on another. Sanctions are thus a relatively common thing. Unfortunately our media have given the impression that South Africa is the only country affected by them."

Casually lighting his pipe, Commandant Marais explained that from the beginning sanctions were borne in mind when Armscor was brought into being.

"Sanctions have never worked. But then there is the arms ban and Resolution 418. These are described as the most comprehensive sanctions ever established. More than 150 countries—those are all the member countries of the UN—are obliged by the arms ban to impose the sanctions. In a single year alone the UN allocated \$15 million to see to it that they were imposed.

"It is a fact that the arms ban will not be lifted and this was kept in mind at the creation of Armscor. Then too, provision was made as well for the fact that South Africa must not only be self-sufficient, but must also export weapons. Today we can say that we have effectively neutralized Resolution 418."

With the imposition of sanctions South Africa was forced to look to its own production capabilities. Commandant Marais expresses himself on this in the following manner:

"The locally produced content of our armaments varies from case to case. Naturally a speciality item, of which, let's say, only three are needed, will not be cost-effective to manufacture locally. On the other hand, however, it is a fact that the locally produced content of the vehicles and combat vehicles that are being developed and produced for the Army is in every case about 100 percent."

Armscor has great plans in regard to South Africa's export of weapons and what is being contemplated for the future.

"The presentation of the G-5 field gun drew worldwide attention to South Africa's know-how. For the development of such sophisticated weaponry, however, you are looking at development periods which can even exceed 10 years. I am full of confidence that in the future we will

be able to fend for ourselves. We have developed new systems and technology and our export accomplishments confirm it. Without doubt we are capable, and have the abilities as well, to develop the weapons systems of the future.

"The international armaments market is, however, highly competitive and South Africa is competing with countries such as the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as with France and West Germany. We have made excellent breakthroughs already. Some 10,000 people and 103 contractors are involved in one of our export contracts on which work is now proceeding. The armaments industry is thus not only economically a great foreign exchange earner, but a great provider of jobs as well."

In regard to conjecture that South Africa can build its own submarines, Commandant Marais quickly points out to you that the state president has said that he hopes yet to see the day when South Africa produces its own submarines. You cannot just decide one day that you want to make your own submarines and then go to work. Such a process commences step by step. A study on the various aspects must be made and skills acquired. One must investigate whether the country is capable of producing them, what the capital investments are going to be, and so on.

"These studies have been under way for a long time. The minister, as a matter of fact, has stated this in Parliament, and yes, we are looking into the possibility of producing our own submarines. But again, this is not something that can happen overnight. In that regard we really must establish our capabilities first."

13238/9604

ECONOMIC

Government Shows First Sign of Spending Discipline

34000424c Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
16 Feb 88 pp 1, 2

[Article by Gerald Prosalendis: "First Sign of Spending Discipline"]

[Text] The rate of increase in government spending has taken its first sharp dip this fiscal year, pulling total spending figures closer to last year's Budget estimate.

Government spending for the first 10 months of the fiscal year—as published in the latest Government Gazette—now totals R38.05bn, 18.7 percent higher compared with the same period the previous year, and more in line with Finance Minister Barend du Plessis predicted increase for the year of 16.2 percent.

It follows an increase in the year to the end of December of 21.5 percent after increases ranging from a low of 19.3 percent to the end of August and a high of 21.54 percent to the end of November.

Finance director-general Chris Stals said last night: "The figure gives an indication of government's determination to apply discipline and get spending under control.

"As we said before, and few took us seriously, the figures for the year as a whole will not be as bad as many expected."

He said a figure for spending for 10 months gave some indication of the final outcome, but it was important to emphasise caution.

Stals said: "There are still two months to go before the year end.

"Next week we will provide details of the additional spending for the year in the Additional Appropriation Bill. This figure will not, however, be substantial."

Government spending in January of R3,772bn was actually marginally lower than the R3,775bn spent the previous January. In contrast, December's spending of R3.6bn was 18 percent higher than the R3.05bn in the same month the previous year.

In the previous fiscal year, spending for the month of January increased sharply by 42.7 percent mainly because government drew down a third of the R1bn budgeted for expenditure on Conditions of Service, which had remained largely untouched up until then.

Last month, however, spending in the number of areas was lower than the previous January such as:

- Conditions of service amounted to R30m (R346.4m);
- Bureau for Information R2.7m (R3.3m);
- Commission for Administration R8.5m (R10m);
- Development Planning R108m (R469m);
- Trade and Industry R60m (R128m).

Government revenue to the end of January stood at R30.35bn, 13.8 percent higher than the same period the previous year. In his Budget, Du Plessis anticipated revenue would increase by 12.6 percent to R38.4bn.

Based on cumulative spending and revenue patterns for this year, economists had predicted a sharply higher deficit before borrowing than the budgeted R8.4bn, some even as high as R11bn. But if the present trend continues, the deficit could be lower than R10bn.

Recently, Reserve Bank governor Gerhard de Kock warned: "Some of the more extreme predictions recently made about the 'outrageous' size of government spending and the deficit in 1987/1988 and 1988/1989 can now be discarded."

/06662

SOCIAL

Reporters Visit Prisons Nationwide; Report on Conditions

34000399 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
24, 31 Jan 88

[Article by Marlene Burger; first five paragraphs introduction to article]

[Part I: 24 Jan 88 pp 8-9]

[Text] The SA Prisons Service has, for the SUNDAY TIMES, unlocked the steel gates of 241 prisons which are "home" to more than 100,000 men and women of all population groups. Accompanied by the Prisons Service chief information officer, Brigadier Erika van Zyl, SUNDAY TIMES senior reporter Marlene Burger and chief photographer James Soullier met rapists, murderers, habitual criminals and embezzlers over a 2-month period.

The visits were made at THE SUNDAY TIMES' request and sanctioned by Prisons Commissioner Lt Gen W. H. Willemse—the first such visits by a newspaper in 4 years. Few restrictions were imposed and all visits were unannounced.

The SUNDAY TIMES selected a number of prisons from a complete list supplied by the Prisons Service and, in most cases, dates and times of visits were determined less than 24 hours in advance. We were not allowed access to the maximum security section at Pretoria Central, Robben Island or sections of prisons where detainees were held. It was also agreed that there would be no formal interviews on a one-to-one basis with prisoners, but that we could speak to any of them as we moved through the institutions.

Some of these conversations took place in the presence of Prisons Service Staff, but more often than not, prisoners related their experiences without the inhibiting presence of a warder.

The names of all prisoners referred to in these reports have been changed to protect their identities.

"It ain't Sun City or the President—but it's OK."

The speaker is a man in his late '40s, well educated, neatly-dressed and cheerfully philosophical about his present circumstances.

He's clearly more at home in the company of financiers than felons—but 5 years ago he made a mistake. Now he's paying for it.

And for the duration of his stay in the Big House, he'll be treated no differently from any of a thousand other white men incarcerated there.

He's a prisoner in Pretoria Central—one of dozens encountered over a 2-month period during which the SUNDAY TIMES visited penal institutions throughout South Africa.

As the first woman journalist given access to prisons on this scale, I saw the way they live, tasted the food they eat, met the men—and women—who watch over them.

Secrecy

I inspected the kitchens, the hospitals, the recreation facilities. I attended classes where men and women were learning to read and write for the first time in their lives, and others where young prisoners were preparing for matric.

I held babies and played with toddlers living behind bars because their mothers have broken the law. I saw hardened criminals exercising in chains because of their high escape risk.

And I encountered the basest form of humanity—men so dangerous that the only form of labour they can safely perform is rock-breaking, locked in wire cages under a merciless sun.

By their very nature, prisons are surrounded by an aura of secrecy. The Prisons Act restricts publicity about conditions inside—and the stigma attached to a prison record prevents the vast majority of former inmates from recording their experiences.

But there have been sporadic accounts—and horror stories.

Most recently, the controversial thesis by University of Bophuthatswana academic Dr Janos Mihalik focused attention on the "appalling" conditions in Pretoria Central, where he spent 30 months in the early 1970s after being convicted of fraud.

The thesis was removed from the Unisa Library due to "inaccuracies," although Dr Mihalik claimed the Department of Justice had put pressure on Unisa to suppress his findings.

Dr Mihalik claimed that prison conditions were harsh and unhygienic to the point of creating breeding grounds for disease.

He also alleged that prisoners were at the mercy of warders, frequently suffered assaults at their hands and gleaned no benefit from visits by judges and magistrates, who were "shown only what the prison officers want them to see."

The most sensational allegations about prison conditions were made 23 years ago by the now defunct RAND DAILY MAIL. The newspaper was eventually found guilty of contravening the Prisons Act for not taking reasonable steps to verify its information.

In December 1982 another prison—Barberton maximum security—made headlines when three prisoners died after being assaulted by warders.

In the 9 months that followed, another nine Barberton inmates died of unnatural causes—directly related to gang activity.

The Van Dam Committee's report into circumstances surrounding these deaths, released in January 1984, contained far-reaching recommendations for reform.

Guidelines

These included more authority for medical staff at prisons, longer training periods for prison warders and the introduction of a coordinating council to consider treatment of prisoners, overpopulation, neutralisation of gangs, planning of new prisons and crime prevention measures.

The Van Dam Report, which was highly critical of some aspects of prison administration, was the first in-depth study of prison administration since the 1947 Lansdowne Report which served as the SAPS guideline for nearly 4 decades.

Although appointed to look into the situation which led to eruptions of violence at Barberton, the committee went further, visiting 12 prisons in the course of its investigation.

The SUNDAY TIMES is the first newspaper to enter Barberton since those bloody incidents.

We found a prison at which all the recommendations of the Van Dam Report have been implemented.

Here, and at the other institutions, we also found clear evidence that the SAPS had acted swiftly to segregate members of rival gangs, in keeping with the Human Sciences Research Council's comprehensive 1984 report on this phenomenon.

It was difficult, at times, to remain detached during our visits. Ever alert for signs or whispers from prisoners about brutality or ill-treatment at the hands of their custodians, we found no evidence that South Africa's prisons are run by sadists.

Which is not to say that assaults by warders have not taken place, or will never take place again. In a closed society, the potential for abuse by authority is omnipresent—and South African prisons are merely microcosms of the world outside.

But SAPS regulations on prisoner treatment are rigid and clear—and the impression gained at all prisons is that the authorities will not hesitate to act against a staff member found guilty of misconduct.

Our prisons are by no means perfect, as the SAPS frankly admits. As in the society against which the inmates have transgressed, there are clear distinctions of class and colour, although the latter is due more to circumstances—specifically the high number of prisoners in certain population groups—than to official policy.

There is overcrowding, there are shortcomings, there is undoubtedly room for improvement in many areas.

Hampered by limited funds and faced with a growing prison population, the SAPS is constantly seeking solutions for these and other problems.

But, as senior members of the staff told us repeatedly: "The answer is not to build bigger, more or better prisons. It's to reduce the crime rate."

Killers, Con-Men, Rapists—and Children

He says he's 12 years old, but malnutrition—probably from birth—has left him emaciated and undersized, so that his build is closer to that of an 8-year-old.

His eyes reflect experiences that no child should be exposed to.

His speech is hesitant, his manner that of a streetwise pro.

He's one of nearly 100 prepubescents in Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison, and he's facing charges of housebreaking and theft.

Gerrie doesn't have to be there. At his first court appearance in November, the magistrate was prepared to release him into his parents' custody until his trial.

They refused to accept the responsibility, which left the court with no option but to issue a warrant for him to be held as an awaiting-trial prisoner.

Most of his cellmates are in the same position.

For many, there is no home to go to.

The mother or father—or both—may also be in prison, but in most cases the parents simply don't care that their son has been arrested on criminal charges.

Threat

Says Gerrie: "My mother hasn't been to visit me once. She knows I'm here, but she won't come—it's too far."

This was his first brush with the law, he says.

"The older boys told me they would kill me if I didn't help them. They broke a window in a house and pushed me through to steal things.

"When the police came they ran away, but I got caught."

Willie—also 12—sleeps next to Gerrie on the floor of the communal cell in which the children are housed.

He's a "regular." His first arrest, for theft, was at the age of 9.

Since then, he's also been charged with pickpocketing and housebreaking.

This time, it's more serious.

"I hit another man over the head with a pole," he tells us.

The "man"—in reality an older youth—was badly injured and Willie has been charged with assault.

Why did he do it?

"He owed me money and he wouldn't give it to me."

Concern

The children are a source of grave concern to the SA Prisons Services.

"Prison is no place for kids. But what else can the courts do?

"The parents are either not capable of looking after them, or they don't want to," the warder in charge of this section told us.

"We keep them away from older criminals, but what chance have they got in life?"

The length of time the children spend in Pollsmoor varies, but is usually less than a year.

Because they are under the authorities' care for a limited period, it is impossible to include them in education programmes.

Time hangs heavy for these boys.

They are deprived not only of their freedom, but of the opportunity of using their days constructively.

On the day we visited Pollsmoor, the head-count in the morning was 83.

By lunchtime, another 10 boys, aged between 12 and 16, had returned to the prison after preliminary court appearances.

Their crimes vary from theft and housebreaking to drug abuse—and the warders are resigned to the fact that most of them will return to prison at regular intervals throughout their lives.

"It's not their fault. That's the life they were born to.

"All we can do is look after them while they are here—and hope that some of them will rise above their backgrounds."

But these are not the only children in South African Prisons.

There are also babies—black, white and coloured—and toddlers living with mothers who have broken the law.

They are cared for in well-equipped creches and nurseries are fed from a separate kitchen and sleep with their mothers in the cells.

Little Tarzan is a chubby, laughing 18-month-old.

Born after his mother was admitted to Kroonstad Prison, he has known no other home but the walled courtyard where he spends his days and the cellblock where he sleeps at night.

Before a child is allowed to leave the prison, the SAPS sends a social worker to inspect the environment into which the child will move.

If the conditions are found to be unsatisfactory, unhygienic or unfavourable to the child's welfare, he or she will stay inside for the duration of the mother's sentence.

Family

Margie, who was sentenced to 2 years in prison for theft, has three children.

The two eldest are being cared for by relatives, but here baby was born after she entered Kroonstad 9 months ago.

Her ex-husband and other members of the family can't agree on who should take care of him, and until they do little Simon will stay where he is.

This worries her.

"It's OK now, he's still small.

"But soon he'll be at the age where he needs to run around, see the birds, play with other children. I don't know what I'm going to do then.

Murderous Gangs Rule by Reign of Terror in 'Closed Shop' Cells

Violent clashes between prison gangs, steeped in history and tradition, have forced the SA Prisons Service to impose a special form of apartheid—between gangsters.

Gangs are unknown in white male prisons but they are as much a part of prison life for blacks and coloureds as their daily routine.

For them, membership of a gang is practically obligatory—if they want to survive.

There are four main gangs operating in SA prisons. Each has a distinct structure, a clearly defined hierarchy and its own identifying insignia, jargon and rituals.

The two biggest gangs are 26 and 28. The objective of the former is creature comfort: They are the smugglers of any commodity from food to dagga. The monopoly on contraband lies with 26.

Sodomy among members of 26 is strictly forbidden—and transgression of this rule is punishable by death.

On the other hand, sodomy is a statutory requirement for membership of 28.

Certain 28s are designated "wyfies" by the council—and undergo a period of training to equip them for the 'feminine' tasks they are required to fulfill.

A third force, the Air Force gang, has escape as its sole objective, and members are ordered to do so on dates determined by the ruling council.

Failure to obey means certain death, in the most gruesome manner imaginable.

Smaller than these groups, and a pariah among rival gang members and warder alike, is Big 5.

They are the informers—the "pimps"—who seek favour with the authorities in the hope of gaining additional privileges or remission of sentence.

They are not beyond planting home-made weapons or contraband in a fellow prisoner's cell or possessions and then reporting their "find" to the warders.

A Big 5 who is unfortunate enough to find himself in a cell with members of a "number" gang is a man marked for death.

One of the favoured execution methods is strangulation. A wet towel is wrapped around the victim's neck and pulled tight by two prisoners.

It leave no marks.

The wealth of information about prison gangs contained in the Human Sciences Research Council's 1984 report on the subject, has helped the authorities immensely in their constant battle against this phenomenon.

Lectures on gang insignia now form part of the warders' training. There are some who refuse to join a gang. Known as "Mpatas," they find themselves helpless in the face of power. As one told the HSRC researcher.

"These (gangsters) are now the ruthless, rude and lowest grade of people. They rob other prisoners of their money, tobacco, soap and even their best clothes. If you fight for your articles they stab or strangle you at night."

Officials admit they are powerless to stamp out the gangs. "All we can do is try to control them," they say.

[Part II: 31 Jan 88 p 11]

[Text]

Infamous Barberton

In most minds, the name Barberton is associated with daisies, the short-lived 19th century gold rush and Rosie O'Grady.

But in 1983, the little Eastern Transvaal town was plunged into infamy.

In the space of 9 months, 12 of the 2,314 prisoners housed in the 2 penal institutions there died—3 on the prison farm 7 km from the town and 9 at the tiny "town" prison, built shortly after the turn of the century.

In the 4 years since, there have been 8 "unnatural" deaths—5 as a result of assaults by fellow prisoners and 2 suicides—out of more than 12,000 prisoners at Barberton.

Several factors have contributed to the significant drop in the mortality rate—not least of which were the Van Dam Committee's recommendations.

The report of the committee, which was appointed by the minister of justice immediately after the first outbreak of violence at the prison, was highly critical of certain aspects of prison administration.

It was also extremely constructive and prison authorities believe the steps they have taken to prevent a recurrence of the Barberton situation make it "only remote possibility" that it could happen again.

"But the human factor can never be ignored," said a senior officer who was a key figure in the 1983 events.

"We have better control of the prisoners now—and the regulations and procedures covering assaults by warders are so strictly enforced that it's extremely unlikely there could be another 'Barberton.'"

Thwarted

The Van Dam report, combined with the Human Sciences Research Council's comprehensive investigation into prison gangs, have left Barberton a vastly different place.

The town prison—scene of a thwarted mass breakout by some 400 of South Africa's most dangerous criminals—no longer has a maximum security section.

The long-term prisoners who were involved in the 1983 incidents have all been transferred to more modern and more secure prisons, chiefly Leeuwkop.

The shocking "initiation ceremony"—unique to Barberton—in which new prisoners were "greeted" by being stripped naked and running around a courtyard while black and white warders armed with rubber batons beat at them repeatedly, has been outlawed.

And here, as at all other prisons, steps have been taken to segregate members of rival gangs and prevent conflict—one of the root causes of the simmering cauldron that boiled over at Barberton in 1983.

Recreation facilities for prisoners have been improved and privileges extended as part of a continuing campaign to provide an alternative to the gang culture.

Overcrowding, which the committee found had been a major factor in the Barberton violence, has not been eradicated but is strictly controlled.

The spark that ignited South Africa's worst prison violence was the death of 3 prisoners and the assault on 34 more by a group of warders.

The men, who were members of a work party at the dam on the prison farm, were repeatedly beaten with batons while they pushed wheelbarrows.

The first official reports gave "heat exhaustion" the cause of death.

Subsequent investigation led to eight warders being charged with murder.

Due to lack of evidence—prisoners who had witnessed the assaults refused to testify—the charges were later reduced to culpable homicide.

Two warders were eventually acquitted and six were jailed for up to 8 years after being found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Three months after the dam assaults, the smouldering tension between members of two rival gangs housed at the town prison flared into open conflict.

Following a series of assaults by gang members on one another with weapons ranging from 2kg hammers to stones in socks, the head of the prison ordered known members of rival gangs to be placed in separate cells.

In what the Van Dam Committee described as a "judgment error," he also locked the generals' of both gangs in a communal cell in the hope that they could settle their differences without further violence.

He then placed the "lieutenants" of both gangs in the same work party, at the quarry, where they were to break rocks with 2kg hammers.

On 19 April, the quarry gang had 37 members—with members of "28" gang outnumbering the "26" members 2:1.

Refused

An attack was inevitable and during the lunch break the 28s struck, swiftly neutralising their rivals.

When they refused to relinquish their hammers, the head of the prison entered the camp, armed only with a baton.

He was critically injured when the 28s attacked him and hit him on the head and body with their hammers.

Between 20 May and 20 September, four prisoners died in gang assaults.

There were also two attacks on warders as prisoners became openly defiant in the glare of publicity surrounding the warders trial.

Their growing belief that the warders would be too scared to take action against them was confirmed by the Van Dam Committee.

At this critical stage, transfers resulted in senior prison service members, with little or no practical experience of the gangs, being placed in key positions at Barberton—another "error of judgment," the committee found.

The scene was set. Gang leaders made a pact to unite their forces against the warders rather than against one another.

By the middle of August, their plan for a mass escape was taking shape. On 20 or 21 September, the inmates of 4 communal cells—armed with homemade keys and 48 "knives"—would rise against the warders.

Once they had been neutralised, the prisoners would unlock all the other cells, don the uniforms of the murdered warders, take their keys and gain access to the arsenal.

Had the plan succeeded, 400 of the most dangerous prisoners in South Africa would have been armed and on the run in the dense Eastern Transvaal bush.

Lights

But fate—or an alert warder's sixth sense—intervened.

On the night before the mass escape was to take place, the authorities had no inkling of the plan—but the head of the prison gave orders that lights remain on all night in the cells for security reasons.

The prisoners reacted by singing "freedom songs" and shouting slogans. In some cells, they also removed the light bulbs.

As punishment, their cells were not unlocked at the usual time the next morning.

At 11:15 the 28 occupants of cell 9 told the warders they were ready to go and eat. They were taken into the courtyard and launched their attack.

Before the riot was quelled, four prisoners were shot dead, three wounded and five warders seriously injured.

Ten days later, the newly-appointed commanding officer, Lt-Col J.A. Grundlingh, was sentenced to death by the joint gang council.

One of his first acts after arriving at the prison on 26 September had been to suspend privileges, including smoke breaks.

His executioner would in turn be killed by fellow gang members.

The attack took place on 30 September as the prisoners were returning to their cells after breakfast.

Injured

Col Grundlingh was seriously injured when he was stabbed in the back and shoulder before his assailant, realising that it was his turn to die, fled through a gate leading to the kitchen.

He stabbed a warder in the head before being brought down by a fatal shot fired from the catwalk.

Later the same day, members of the Van Dam Committee flew to the Lowveld to see for themselves what had happened.

They also visited 12 other prisons throughout the country in the course of their 4-month probe and heard evidence from 42 witnesses.

One of the recommendations that the prison service rejected was that warning shots should not be fired in situation where warders' lives were in danger.

Behind the Bars, Loneliness Is a Constant Companion

There are two types of prisoners—the one-time “mistake-makers” and the “homers,” who spend the best part of their lives behind prison bars.

Charles, who got 6 years in Pretoria Central for embezzlement, is one of the former.

With less than 12 months of his sentence to go, he's looking forward to going back to “real life.”

Not that his “time” has been especially traumatic, but he's been away from his comfortable home in Johannesburg's northern suburbs long enough.

He's spent the years constructively, and like a number of his fellow inmates kept in touch with his business interests from his cell.

“The most popular magazine in this section is FINANCIAL MAIL—especially when the stock market crashed.

“You'd be surprised how many guys manage their interests from in here.”

Not everyone finds the inner strength to adapt to prison life and maintain some kind of equilibrium.

“There's a certain kind of guy... it's like he becomes a child again when he walks through the gate. It's easy. You don't have to think, you don't take any responsibility.

“There's only one way to get through a prison sentence. That's to accept that you're here because you've done something wrong, adapt to the conditions, make the best of it—and keep your nose clean.”

Privacy

But the support groups formed by prisoners themselves are often a first-timer's salvation.

“The first few months are the worst—but no matter how long you've been inside, you never get used to it.

“The old hands try to help the newcomers, but a man's entitled to his privacy. If he wants to talk to you about his wife divorcing him, or financial problems, that's OK. It happens—and it's hard.

“But you don't ask and you don't really make friends in here. You live with 30 men day and night for years, you share your food and your tobacco with someone, but there's no way you're going to mix with that guy again outside,” says Charles.

At 52, Mick has served 5 years of his 12-year sentence for fraud.

For him, cooperation is the key to survival in Central.

“It's helped him move up through the ranks of privilege into Group Four—the highest category of privileges—and that's where he plans to stay.

Temptation

For Andries, a prison sentence has meant “Time to look inside myself.”

A former teacher, he's in for 7 years. Once, and once only, he succumbed to temptation....

“It was a robbery, and to this day I don't know why I did it.

“No, that's not true. I had to come here so that I could find myself.”

When he entered Central 6 years ago, he “couldn't even hold a hammer.”

When he leaves—perhaps during this year—he'll be a qualified carpenter.

And imprisonment has also given him the opportunity to do something he always meant to do, but never got around to—he's read Homer's Iliad from cover to cover, not once, but three times.

Shunned by those members of his family to whom he was closest, Andries has paid more heavily for his crime than the court intended.

His wife has divorced him, he cannot return to his chosen profession and has not seen his beloved daughter—she's Miss World as far as I'm concerned—since she was a toddler.

“They've told her I'm overseas. I don't want her to come to visit me here. One day, when she's old enough, I'll tell her the truth.”

Unlike some, you know Andries means it when he says: “I won't be back.”

“The first thing you get when you move into this category is a tin opener. Then, if you're a smoker, your next priority is a cigarette machine so you can roll your own,” Peet tells us.

Sentenced to 10 years, he's due for release in December.

Nor, in all likelihood, will Peet. "My crime was culpable homicide," he said tonelessly.

Lonely

We met him in the "luck-shop" where Group Four prisoners can buy tinned food, biscuits, condiments, cigarettes, toiletries and a small range of "home comforts" to the value of R50 once a month.

Loneliness has been his constant companion. That's true of almost every prisoner, but for Peet, it's been harder than most.

Like those found guilty of crimes against children, he came up against the rigid code of ethics that prisoners adhere to.

There's no overt hostility or victimisation, apparently. Just rejection—which in a closed community from which there is no escape, is often far worse.

"Kids are sacred to the guys in here. I've never actually seen any aggression towards anyone who's in for child abuse or rape or murder, but guys who wouldn't think twice about cutting an adult's throat give them a hard time," a lifer told me.

The special place children hold in prisoners' hearts is clearly evident in their cells.

Whether their own or those of family and friends, there are photographs of babies and children above virtually every bed.

If they have pictures of their wives or girlfriends, they are elsewhere—very, very few prisoners put them on display.

Depressed

Regular visits by his wife and two young children have sustained Peet during his incarceration.

Group Four prisoners are entitled to contact visits by two people at a time, but since children under the age of 5 are not regarded as "visitors" it's possible for a family of three or four to be reunited periodically in reasonably pleasant surroundings.

Not all prisoners make use of the opportunity to see their children, however.

Many prefer not to have their sons and daughters see them in a prison milieu, especially once the children are old enough to understand.

For others, the maximum of 30 visits in a calendar year is all they look forward to.

"It's not enough—40 minutes two or three times a month just doesn't satisfy the longing. But at least you can see them," Peet says wistfully.

For him, time has not made prison life easier to accept.

"Of course it's especially bad in the beginning, but somehow you think it'll get better. It doesn't. The longer you are here, the more depressed and lonely you become. That's why so many of us are grateful that we can keep pets now. At least, if you've got a bird or a rabbit, it's company."

Hobbies, too, help to fill the emptiness, and the introduction of television sets—paid for by the prisoners themselves out of their recreation fund—has made a vast difference to most prisoners.

But none of the concessions to normal life can compensate for lack of freedom.

The Hard Case Rockbreakers

Even at a distance, the danger is almost palpable. This section of Victor Verster Prison, near Paarl, is different from anything else we visited.

Earlier, we visited Leeuwkop, where some of South Africa's most dangerous black criminals are housed. The atmosphere was infinitely less tense.

There, we moved among long-term prisoners in the maximum security section without a qualm. We spoke to them, stood in close proximity, discussed the significance of the colourful tattoos which cover their bodies.

At Victor Verster, I was loath to venture into the three-storey wing where some 240 coloured men are kept under lock and key.

The vast majority of them belong to some of the four main gangs operating in South African prisons.

The nature of their crimes and the high risk of escape sets this group apart from the 400 others housed in the maximum security section.

They are the only prisoners in South Africa who still spend their days breaking rocks.

"They never leave their section of the prison.

They exercise in groups of four at a time, sometimes in chains, watched over in a walled courtyard by three warders and a guard dog.

If they have to be tried for crimes committed inside the prison, or face further charges, a magistrate travels to the prison and hears the cases in a well-appointed courtroom just a short walk from their cells.

The practice of "hard labour" was phased out of South Africa's penal system in the '60's. Prior to that rock-breaking was a way of life for prisoners at a number of institutions.

Cages

At Victor Verster, it's the only alternative to keeping these men locked in their cells for 23 out of every 24 hours.

They are too dangerous to be included in work parties anywhere on the farm. So, 3 or 4 days a week, they are taken to the cages behind their cell block, locked in and given a hammer to break rocks.

The catwalk on the top floor of this cell block—three "prison" storeys high but in reality closer to six—has been enclosed with sturdy wire mesh.

Asked why, the head of the prison explained:

"We had to do that, it was being used as an execution ground. They used to throw prisoners who'd been given the death sentence by the gang over the wall.

The courtyard below is concrete

Without exception, the rockbreakers are in prison for crimes of violence—and most of them have a string of previous convictions.

Almost all of them have had extended sentences imposed for violent crimes against fellow prisoners, escaping or possession of weapons.

Sentences of 60 years and longer are not unusual. One man, still in his 20s, is facing 63 years. He's escaped nine times.

Escorted from their cells through a covered walkway to the rock cages by 15 or 20 warders, they are watched over by four warders once they are locked in.

There is no protection from the sun, but they are given mesh eyeguards to deflect rock splinters.

Previously, when rockbreaking was part of a man's sentence, there was a daily quota—three wheelbarrows of stones each.

This no longer applies, but the prisoners are expected to show a reasonable pile of stones at the end of their 4-hour stint.

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USSR Sponsors NOTU Seminar
34000339b Kampala THE STAR in English
2 Feb 88 pp 1, 5

[Text] A 5-day seminar for National Union Organisers organised by the National Organisation of Trade Unions (NOTU) and sponsored by the USSR's All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) opened in Kampala yesterday with a call by NOTU General-Secretary Mr Kasozi to the participants to address themselves to the process of reconstruction as many new industries are coming up in the country and the old ones being rehabilitated.

Kasozi regretted to note that the effectiveness of Trade Unions has greatly deteriorated and he attributed the blame to past regimes which made union organisational work very difficult.

He said that union membership had drastically gone down and many workers lost interest in joining trade unions since the machinery could not protect them against any possible victimisation either by management or military personnel.

Kasozi was happy, however, to note that since the NRM government came to power 2 years ago, the trade unions are busily engaged in the process of genuine reorganisation and rehabilitation.

Speaking at the same occasion, the Representative of the AUCCTU Mr Oleg Skliannikov revealed that the trade union relations between NOTU and AUCCTU were established way back in the 60s for mutual exchange of experience in the field of trade union activities.

He said activities came to a halt in the past following the political instability in the country and traditional practice resumed only 3 years ago. He expressed gratitude for a great change in the country for the better compared to last year when he was in Uganda for the same purpose.

The seminar drew participants from 15 national trade unions.

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Egypt To Supply Drugs in Barter Deal
34000339a Kampala THE NEW VISION in English
3 Feb 88 p 12

[Article by Ndyakira Amooti]

[Text] Egypt is to supply Uganda with medical drugs worth 7.5 million U.S. dollars on the barter trade arrangements. Uganda will pay for the drug consignment with coffee.

The agreement to supply the drugs was signed in Kampala yesterday, by Uganda's minister for health, Dr Ruhakana-Rugunda and Brig Gen Ahmad Awad Saleh who represented the Egyptian Government. The Egyptian Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Samir Abdallah was also present.

According to Dr Ruhakana-Rugunda the drugs will start arriving in the country in April, this year. Coffee deliveries to Egypt will start later in the year.

The signing of the drugs supplies agreement, said Dr Ruhakana-Rugunda, was a culmination of previous contacts between President Yoweri Museveni and Hossein Mubarak of Egypt. Uganda and Egypt will also soon sign another agreement for the establishment of a pharmaceutical industry in Uganda for manufacturing basic drugs.

The proposed pharmaceutical plant is in line with the government policy of self reliance. The factor will, however, rely on imported raw materials, according to sources within the Ministry of Health. Drugs to be manufactured initially, include: chloroquine, aspirin, panadol, assorted capsules, and other basic drugs.

The minister said that feasibility studies had already been made for putting up the factory. A site has been secured in Jinja. "A few details are remaining to be worked out before the agreement is signed," said the minister.

Egypt has also agreed to train Ugandan pharmacists so as to enable the country man the proposed Faculty of Pharmacy and the Jinja Factory itself.

Commenting on the trade relationship between the two countries, Dr Ruhakana-Rugunda pointed out that it is the best way to enhance cooperation between the developing countries and reduce heavy dependence on the industrial giants of the world.

The Egyptian Ambassador commended the idea of trading in commodities, adding that it is the best possible way African countries will increase trade among themselves. The use of hard currencies has been a limiting factor in expanding trade among the developing countries in general.

Also present on the occasion were the permanent secretary, Ministry of Health, Mr Ogola the acting chief pharmacist in the ministry, Mr Oidu and the general manager, Uganda Pharmaceuticals, Mr Kakimpa.

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East Germany To Extend Barter Agreement Deadline

34000336c Kampala THE STAR in English
27 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Crespo Sebunya]

[Text] Barter arrangements between Uganda and East Germany has been extended to 3 years instead of the original 1 year to give Uganda enough to raise the required commodities.

The second secretary at the East Germany Embassy, Mr Wolfgang Lehmann has told THE STAR that the decision was based on the difficulties which the Ugandan Government face.

In 1986 the two countries signed a barter trade agreement worth 20 million dollars to have been implemented in 1 year. Under the agreement Uganda was to provide coffee, cotton, tea, maize, and beans, while East Germany would supply industrial machinery, medicine and radio receivers. But so far Uganda has supplied coffee while she received nearly all the goods promised by GDR. Part of the agreement totalling 12 million dollars has so far been implemented.

Lehmann said his government supplied goods hoping that the Uganda side would do the same in future.

"We are confident that the Ugandan side will fulfill its obligations in honouring the deal the two countries struck," he said.

On the ongoing oil mill project in Tororo, Lehmann said it has reached an advance stage and that all the machinery for it is in the country. The \$500,000 oil mill will extract cooking oil from cotton seeds with a capacity of 4 tons per day.

Experts are expected in the country to oversee the installation of the machinery and to train Ugandans in handling the plant.

Lehmann said East Germany is training thirty medical assistants and nurses from Uganda.

East Germany aid he added has mostly been in the field of medicine where drugs worth 4 million dollars have been provided in the past 2 years.

NRM To Set Up Cadres' Inspectorate
34000339c Kampala THE STAR in English
1 Feb 88 pp 1, 5

[Article by Ashaba Aheebwa]

[Text] An inspectorate to monitor the conduct and process of graduates of the National School for Political Education, Kyankwanzi is to be set up in the near future, the head of the school Commander Katirima has said.

He was reacting to a question raised on the conduct of some 'cadres' during a television discussion on the "Role of Political Education and Politicisation" last week.

The TV programme is one in a series that have been screened to mark 2 years of the NRM administration.

Asked about the plans NRM had to check the trend of some cadres backsliding from the NRM principles when they are in the field, Commander Katirima said that the behavior might have been mitigated by the contemporary conditions in Uganda.

"We should not forget the problems in our society," he said adding, "the success of the intended inspectorate will again depend on the effort by all Ugandans. [quotation marks as received]"

Commander Katirima, however, noted with appreciation that at least some of the cadres do not backslide as was also observed by the journalist.

"When we discuss with them, the results have been encouraging," he said.

In the same discussion the Assistant Minister of Defence and Chief Political Commissar in the NRA Commander Amanywa Mushega said that for the politicisation programme to succeed, we need a good team of teachers who will help the students at the school and Wananchi to understand and internalise the ideals of NRM.

He made it clear that it was not sufficient to go to the political school in order to become a political cadres.

"You can be a cadre without going to that school," he said, adding, a cadre is that one who understands the (NRM) programme, internalises it and can explain it correctly on his own. He must be that person who is exemplary. "Cadreship is a quality not a title," Amanywa Mushega emphasised.

On politicisation of the army, the chief political commissar said the idea was to bridge the gap between soldiers and Wananchi and to explain a number of national issues to soldiers in addition to discussing their welfare with them.

"Now soldiers, know that crime does not pay as it did with past regimes." Commander Amanyu Mushega called for a campaign against favour seekers who flock the army barracks and other public offices, saying that they were responsible for the indiscipline among some members of the armed forces and cadres.

During the discussion it was also disclosed that the NRM Political School had proposed a syllabus for political education in secondary schools up to senior four and that other higher levels would be considered.

The syllabus has been submitted to the Education Review Committee currently studying the education system in the country.

/12232

UNRF Discharges Soldiers

34000336a Kampala *FINANCIAL TIMES* in English
22 Jan 88 pp 1, 6

[Article by O. Buleni]

[Excerpt] Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF)—A former guerrilla organisation operating in Arua and Moyo districts fighting Obote II regime has discharged some of its soldiers who want to terminate their army career.

The exercise started in December 1987 last year. Soldiers whose services are terminated are issued with a temporary certificate of discharge. An amount of U.Shs. 5,000/= is given to every soldier discharged from the movement.

Before settling in their home villages, each soldier is required to report to the DA of his district, to whom he must show the discharge certificate.

Some of the discharged soldiers interviewed by "FT" expressed happiness and said it was proper for them to have been discharged officially. They said that they wish to resettle in their villages and embark on farming or business.

/12232

Federal Restoration Movement Disowns Grenade Attack

34000338b Kampala *WEEKLY TOPIC* in English
3 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] A little known organization calling itself Uganda Federal Restoration Movement has disassociated itself from the recent grenade blast at Embassy House, Kampala in which a Libyan diplomat was killed and five other people including a French diplomat were injured.

A Mr Kakooza Semaanda who claimed to be the secretary of the movement called WEEKLY TOPIC from London on 28 January 1988 saying, "Those who threw the grenade at Embassy House claimed it was the work of Federo Army. I would like to state that it was not done by us."

He said his organization had been in existence since 1978 but "we have never supported terrorism nor owned machine guns. And we do not have any army," he said.

He explained that those who had claimed responsibility for the grenade attack in the name of Federo Army "are guys operating mostly from Nairobi.

"They wanted to join us but we rejected them. But now we hear they have formed Federo Army."

"We have nothing to do with this Federo Army," Kakooza said.

He explained that those who formed the Federo Army had copied the manifesto of his Federal Restoration Movement.

"These men Luwero and Kironde are sick. They are doing stupid things out of desperation," he said.

Kakooza disclosed that after the grenade incident and the claim on BBC by a quick caller from Federo Army, he had personally written to the French and Libyan Governments dissociating his movement from the terrorist act.

Asked if his movement has any connection with Prince Ronald Mutebi, Kakooza said, "Mutebi understands us very well."

He claimed his organization had an office in Kampala but he declined to tell WEEKLY TOPIC exactly where it was and instead said: "Our organization is for young people like you (the editor whom Kakooza does not know). We have a manifesto and we are just waiting for the general elections to present our ideas to the people of Uganda.

"Those potholes on the roads there have not been repaired because the central government system has failed. They will only be done by decentralised local authorities," he added.

Kakooza says that he is doing his Phd in housing research in Glasgow and at the same time running his London-based movement. Federal Restoration Movement has its headquarters in London. He promised to return to Uganda in May this year, hopefully with his restoration ideas and movement.

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UCA Leader Notes New Producer Prices Inadequate

34000336d Kampala THE STAR in English
23 Jan 88 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Uganda Cooperative Alliance Limited (UCA) representatives for the cooperation movement in Uganda has said that prices for crops which were announced recently by the minister of finance are unsatisfactory and the procedures which were followed in fixing them were improper.

UCA says it is impossible to grow food crops at the producer prices announced and that farmers will be forced back to subsistence living.

In a statement issued in Kampala Thursday, UCA secretary general, Mr Charles Kabuga, said that farmers will not be able to procure farm inputs and consumer goods with the prices that were fixed.

A farmer would have to produce 40 kilograms of maize to buy a bar of soap, 75 kilos of single colour beans to buy a ream of paper for his child going to school and 5 kilos of soya beans to buy sugar at the government controlled price, the secretary general argued.

He stressed that a kilo of maize costs between 25 and 30 shillings in Nakasero or Owino markets and shelled groundnuts cost between 120 and 160/- a kilo.

Kabuga said minimum producer prices would only make sense when they are fixed after considering not only the costs of production but also the terms of trade between rural and urban produced goods.

He said the producer prices for maize, beans and soybeans which were not revised and the insufficient increases on other food crops will limit or even reduce production.

He said that according to calculations made by UCA, it is possible for government to pay producers between 20 and 35 shillings per kilo of maize and still be in parity with the world market price for maize. On the basis of world market prices, Kabuga said it would be impossible for government to pay producers between two and six times as much as the prices that were announced.

He wondered whether government reluctance to increase the minimum producer prices is due to high costs in marketing organisations presented involved in export and said if cooperatives were allowed to barter crops for agricultural inputs and other goods for efficient processing and marketing of agricultural commodities, a substantial increase in agricultural production and in the volumes available for export would be made.

On the procedures which were followed in fixing the prices, Kabuga said the cooperative movement which represents the bulk of the peasants and farmers was not consulted as it has been recommended by the Agricultural Policy Committee.

Kabuga said UCA considers neglect of proper procedures and "the short-cut pronouncements" as a breach of the confidence the cooperatives have in government.

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Buganda Clan Council Chairman Condemns Improproprieties

34000336b Kampala THE STAR in English
25 Jan 88 pp 1, 2, 5

[Excerpts] The Council of Clan Leaders of Buganda have appointed a committee to probe the alleged misappropriation of millions of shillings which had been raised from gate collections during the recent Bika Football Tournament.

The probe committee is headed by a veteran banker and senior official of the Uganda Institute of Bankers, Mr Misusera Kabugo; the other members are: Mr Sam Ssebagereka, a former minister of finance in late Prof Yusuf Lule's UNLF administration, Prince Mutebi, Omutaka Muyingo and Omutaka Gabunga Kosozi, head of the Mmamba Clan.

The committee was announced over the weekend at Katwe Martyrs' Community Centre where Buganda's Clan leaders discussed a number of issues, among which was the threatened resignation of Ndugwa Grace Semakula Musoke from the chairmanship of the Buganda Clans's Council.

At the end of 1987 Ndugwa Ssemakula threatened to resign his position on grounds that some of his colleagues had been involved in dishonest behavior, it was learnt, involved the misappropriation of about 50m/- allegedly raised in gate collections during the Bika Football tournament that lasted almost 3 months.

President Yoweri Museveni was guest of honour at the tournament's final match between Mutima and Ngabi Clans. Ssabataka Ronald Mutebi kicked off the tournament on 11 September last year before a huge crowd at Nakivubo War Memorial Stadium.

Outlining the ups and downs of the Buganda Club's Council during the past 2 years, Ndugwa Ssemakula said that after more than 20 years, the Buganda Clan leaders could now openly discuss a number of issues without anyone pointing an accusing finger at them. This had been possible because of the peace ushered into the country by President Museveni and the National Resistance Movement he added.

He paid tribute to the President, NRM/NRA for their efforts in opening a new chapter of peace, unity and clean leadership in Uganda.

On the relationship between his council and government, Ndugwa Ssemakula said that there had been a number of meetings, between President Museveni and the clan leaders and clan heads meeting other government officials.

"There are very positive and encouraging signs that such a healthy relationship will continue to flourish, promising a brighter future for Buganda's contribution in Uganda's revolution," Ndugwa Ssemakula said.

Explaining why he wanted to resign the Clans Council chairmanship, Ndugwa Ssemakula said that he had been betrayed by the very people he was supposed to work on a number of occasions.

Right from the time he was chosen to chair the council, many anomalies had cropped up. He cited an incident in August 1986, when the Buganda Clan leaders were to meet President Museveni at State House, Entebbe. He said a small clique claiming to represent the Buganda leaders had secretly handed in some "memorandum" to the president claiming that what was contained therein represented the feelings of the people of Buganda," Ndugwa said.

He added that, just recently, when the clan leaders resolved to invite the president to officiate at the Bika Football final, some clan leaders secretly opposed the resolution and went as far as issuing releases to the press contradicting that had been resolved.

"To make the best of a bad job for me, some of the very people I am supposed to lead have gone as far as reaping where they have not sown when they decided to grab money collected from Nakivubo," Ndugwa lamented.

He said that the very people who had been busy grabbing money later feigned innocence in the disappearance of the Nakivubo monies, "leaving the blame entirely on my shoulders. On the strength of their dishonesty, a number of people, including the press, have been implicating me in the Nakivubo embezzlements," Ndugwa regretted.

He urged the Buganda Clan leaders to stop being double faced by pretending that they were behind his leadership when in reality, they were the very people undermining the same leadership. He was, however, happy to receive assurances that such mess was not likely to be repeated in future.

Dar-es-Salaam To Handle More Shipping
34000338c Kampala THE NEW VISION in English
3 Feb 88 pp 1, 12

[Text] Tanzania is bracing for more brisk business of handling and transporting Uganda's goods following the decision by government to put more emphasis on the Dar-es-Salaam route.

Before the recent clashes between Uganda and Kenya Dar-es-Salaam handled a negligible fraction of Uganda's imports and exports, with Mombasa handling the lion's share.

But with the recent Ugandan decision, the Tanzania Government is busy upgrading port facilities and equipping the railway so as to handle more goods from Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

"Because of geopolitical reasons, Dar-es-Salaam port is likely to handle more and more goods for the region, Mr A. Nkwabi, the general manager of the National Shipping Agencies (NASACO) of Tanzania told a NEW VISION correspondent in Dar-es-Salaam. [quotation marks as received]

He said that the Tanzanian authorities were aware of the increasing role of the Dar es Salaam Harbour and was therefore doing all it can to modernise it. Presently, the port handles goods destined for Zambia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi have been using it marginally. As a result, port facilities have not been fully developed as is the case with Mombasa.

Nkwabi told THE NEW VISION that his organisation was sending three senior officials to Uganda soon to meet officials of the Coffee Marketing Board and other major exporters so that a smooth shipping programme could be worked out between Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam.

"We stand to benefit a lot because the more ships that call in the port, the more revenue we get in foreign exchange," Nkwabi added. An official of the Tanzania Harbour authorities later said that money had already been acquired to modernise the harbour and to improve all the goods handling facilities. The Tanzania Railways Corporation is also planning to buy more wagons and locomotives to cope with the new volume of cargo going through Tanzania.

At present the Tanzania Railways carries all Uganda destined goods to Tabora from where Uganda Railways carries the goods to Mwanza and to Kampala via Jinja.

Interest in Oil Exploration Rising
34000338a London AFRICAN ANALYSIS in English
5 Feb 88 p 8

[Text] Kampala—Growing international interest in Uganda's little-published oil potential is demonstrated by the presence here of a leading representative of Total. Talks have been held with President Yoweri Museveni and ministerial officials by Gerard Prunier, who acts as consultant to the French multinational.

Before coming to Uganda, Prunier had discussions at the start of February in Nairobi with Jacques Marie, who directs the oil exploration division of Total in East Africa. The area for which a concession may be sought is in the West Rift Valley, close to Lake Albert (also known as Lake Mobutu).

The existence of oil seepages along the faults in the area were first noted 30 years ago, but the constantly unsettled political conditions in the Ankole country since independence have deterred exploration. A year ago, the Uganda Government declared its readiness to receive propositions from oil companies, on the grounds that the conditions are safe enough for drilling teams to go in.

Chevron and Shell are also reported to be lobbying for concessions, but all the competing groups are observing secrecy over their moves. An executive in the Nairobi office of Total professed complete ignorance of the discussions with Museveni.

Attention has turned to Uganda since the rebel activity in southern Sudan (where Marie was previously based) halted the exploitation in the so-called Unity Field. There has also been disappointment over the failure to find viable deposits in Kenya.

The sedimentary basins around Lake Albert were originally investigated by the drilling of 20 shallow wells—one to a depth of 1200 meters. Oil showings were found and the deep well identified oil sand and black shales. Analysis has suggested that sedimentary cover could be as thick as 4000 metres.

One problem facing exploration teams will be transportation difficulties in this neglected region, where the infrastructure has virtually collapsed as a result of guerrilla war. Airstrips in the region once used for tourism have become overgrown. The game lodges which might have been used as base camps are reported to be badly vandalised.

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Zimbabwe Canal Plans May Affect Kariba Dam
34000335b Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English
20 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Plans by the Zimbabwean government to construct a canal from the Zambezi River to Bulawayo has raised concern among hydropower experts who feel that this will adversely affect the energy content in the power generators for both Zimbabwe and Zambia at Kariba.

The Zimbabwean government's feasibility study on building the canal came to light in Lusaka following remarks by governor for Matabeleland North, Jacob Mudenda in Vashee Hall, Bulawayo, last month at a cheque presentation ceremony and reported by the CHRONICLE newspaper.

Cde Mudenda is reported to have said: "The objective of the programme will be to divert water from the Zambezi River to areas in Matabeleland North which will subsequently have perennial water supplies, leading to improved agricultural output."

If the project succeeded, the province "could be turned into an agricultural greenbelt."

Although it is not known just how much cubic litres of water will be drawn from the river which runs between Zambia and Zimbabwe, experts interviewed by BUSINESS MAIL in Lusaka said that whatever flow was reduced upstream through such schemes as canals, was found to affect operations at one-stage of the river system.

Taking into consideration the distance from Zambezi River to Bulawayo, the experts believe a large quantity of water would be needed to be diverted to the canal for it to run smoothly.

They said that if the authorities decided to go ahead with the project, the matter should be referred to the newly established Zambezi River Authority which operates and maintains the Kariba Dam and manages the hydrology of the river for assessment so that it did not affect the water level of the dam.

Just over two years ago, South Africa planned to divert water from the Zambezi River to Witwatersrand industrial belt through a series of pumping stations and canals. It was feared that this would affect the two massive man-made dams, the Kariba and Cabora Bassa hydroelectric scheme in Mozambique.

It was said that the pumping of water from the river could affect the water level in the dams and the river as a whole. Coupled with the persistent drought, this would greatly lower power output of the stations.

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9 April 1988